

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LABOR DEMANDS EQUAL PAY FOR THE SAME WORK

Among Groups or Between  
Men and Women It Is Con-  
sidered Fundamental

## STANDARD OF LIVING SAID TO REST ON IT

Competition of Women Shown  
to Keep Wages Down and  
to Affect All Workers

The viewpoint of organized labor toward many of the economic problems which will come before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans soon is discussed in six articles written by a member of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League, a member of the Federal Employees' Union and long connected with different labor bodies. The sixth of the series follows.

By ETHEL M. SMITH  
WASHINGTON.—To the trade unionist, "equal pay for equal work" has to do not only with feminism. It is a labor principle applied to unequal groups, irrespective of sex. It happens, however, that the most glaring inequalities appear in the wage rates of men and women. Only to the extent that the principle of equal pay is enforced can justice be done to women or to men. Only to that extent can men be safe in their jobs. And only to that extent are the standards of living safe from slipping backward.

Enforcement of equal pay, however, is not an easy thing. Women have always been, in spite of themselves, unfair competitors, because, whether willingly or not, they do in fact work cheaper than men, thereby underbidding each other and also men. To correct that inequality is one of the great labor problems. It was easy to violate the principle of equal pay in the first place, because nobody realized its importance, and, as always, necessity was driving the workers, men and women, to accept whatever terms they could get. Women were brought into industry as helpers to the men, and to supplement the family income. They did not themselves properly value their services, be-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Chrysanthemum Styles Tending to Small Blooms

Pompons Especially Noticed  
in National Show—Striking  
New Varieties Appear

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The vogue for "bigger and better" chrysanthemums is passing. The autumn mode demands the smaller "button" varieties. It was indicated at the National Chrysanthemum Flower Show here. New exhibits included many little "pompons" notable for their color and individuality but not for size. The reason for the change in style, according to George C. Welland, chairman of the exhibition committee, is that the public which buys the flowers can't manage the huge blooms that have been developed by hybridizers. Their apartments are too small and they haven't vases to fit them, while the smaller blossoms are more suitable for wearing or carrying. To meet the need, growers are bringing out new colors and forms in the pompons, some of them diminutive things. The University of Illinois displayed a number of new small strains which it is developing in its horticultural department. However, this year's show did not overlook the chrysanthemum. Mammoth blooms, apparently flawless, held their own as the center of interest in the exhibition. Most of the first prizes went to the Burghard Floral Company of Colorado Springs, Colo. The wide variety of "mums" now on the market was visualized in a display by George C. Welland & Sons of Evanston, Ill., which won the president's prize for 50 different kinds of blooms. A hint of the good feeling that exists between two leading chrysanthemum hybridizers of the country, although they are competitors, was revealed in a particularly striking exhibit of "mums."

A vase full of huge flowers of the richest sunshine gold carried the name, "Friendly Rival." Growers who know the trade told how the new variety got its name. Elmer D. Smith, who originated it at his nursery in Adrian, Mich., appreciated the kindly interest shown in his achievements by E. Gurney Hill, famous for the many new varieties of cut flowers he has produced for the market, and when Mr. Smith came to name his new chrysanthemum he called it "Friendly Rival" in honor of Mr. Hill.

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1928	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Sporting News—Page 14	
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13	
FEATURES	
Radio	8
House and Garden	8
Antiques and Interior Decorations	9
Decorative Art	9
Music of the World	10
The Home Forum	11
Man's True Nature	11
Daily Features	12
Tutorials	13

## Factory Radio Programs Increase Its Efficiency

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Gardner, Mass.—NATHAN GEWANDTER, who conducts an upholstery factory here, has had a radio in operation in his factory for several weeks. He says it has increased the efficiency and production of the plant. He asserted he is so well pleased with the result of the experiment that he will install another set in another plant in which he has controlling interest and which employs 40 women. The experiment was inaugurated as a result of a remark of an employee, who told Mr. Gewandter that the factory workers should have a chance to listen to the political developments by radio while they worked.

## KOLSTER RADIO OBTAINS RIGHTS TO 600 PATENTS

Agreement With North  
American Company Opens  
Way to 'Wired' Radio Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—One of the largest transfers of patent rights in the history of the radio industry, expected to form the basis of a new development of "wired wireless," has just been announced here by the Kolster Radio Corporation and the North American Company, one of the largest public utility corporations in the United States. Kolster, as the result of negotiations which have been in progress since last June, obtains the rights to about 600 radio, wired radio, television, talking motion picture and electric phonograph patents acquired by the North American Company during the last six years. It was reported that the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, whose patents were pooled a few years ago with the formation of the Radio Corporation of America, were bidders for the patents which the Kolster Corporation has obtained.

What Agreements Mean  
Announcement of the completion of the contracts, which are in effect an agreement between Wired Radio, Inc., a subsidiary of the North American Company, and the Federal Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the Kolster Corporation, were made by officials of the parent organizations. The deal was consummated over the signatures of Frank L. Dame, president of the North American Company; Rudolph Spreckels, chairman of the board of the Kolster Corporation; and Ellery W. Stone, president of the Kolster Company.

The contracts give the North American Company, through its subsidiary, Wired Radio, Inc., exclusive licenses in the field of wired radio. In connection with this development it was indicated by technicians that the next 10 or 15 years will witness the operation of most radio-casting over the wires which at present supply electric current to homes and offices for lighting and similar purposes. This, it was said, would leave the air free for commercial communication and for messages between airplanes and airports and for possible further development of commercial radio telephone systems.

One Studio for Entire Nation  
The wired radio system would require special socket plug-ins for receiving equipment and would be manufactured by Kolster and furnished to electric light users on a monthly rental basis. The system, it was said, would include the operation of three channels, one for classical programs, one for popular music and entertainment, and one for lectures and educational features. The programs could be distributed

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## M. Paul-Boncour's Resignation Attributed to Political Strife

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—The resignation of M. Paul-Boncour as French delegate to the League of Nations, which had been expected and will be followed by the resignation of Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail, has an international as well as national significance. Despite his disclaimers in a published letter M. Paul-Boncour, in recent speeches, has expressed dissatisfaction at the progress of the disarmament committee, and indeed has shown pessimism which was regarded in many circles as unjustified. Nevertheless, the immediate reason for his retirement is undoubtedly the resumption of political strife in France. He first represented a Left Government, with Radical leaders, supported by Socialists. Then he represented the Ministry of National Union when a political truce was declared. But as a Socialist he cannot continue to represent a Government from which both Radicals and Socialists are absent.

Undoubtedly there is regret, even on the Right. His eloquence, loyalty and astuteness in debate were placed on the side of pacifism, which did not exclude patriotism. An extremist Nationalist does not suggest that M. Paul-Boncour would sacrifice French interests to internationalism. On the contrary M. Paul-

## PRESIDENT SAYS CO-OPERATION IS KEY TO FARM AID

Tells Grange Convention  
Government Can Help  
With Marketing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Co-operation will enable the farmers of the country to make agriculture a paying business, President Coolidge told the National Grange in a speech delivered before its convention here, Nov. 16.

An organization to sell at the right time in the right place was pictured as a means of efficiency. Mr. Coolidge sees peril in a subsidy and wants the Government kept out of farming as much as out of other kinds of business. He decried price fixing and declared removal of the tariff would harm, not aid, agriculture.

The President traced the struggles of agriculture and its development from the time the pioneers began to open up the country until the present time, and pointed out that the American farmer has made great progress in efficient production.

The Lesson of Marketing  
"The lesson which has not yet been so well learned," he said, "is that of marketing. One of the great handicaps of agriculture is temporary overproduction. The world is hungry to consume all that the farmer ever raises. His difficulty arises from attempting to sell at the wrong time or the wrong place." Mr. Coolidge declared that the most successful method of meeting this difficulty has been through co-operative associations which have enabled agriculture to take advantage of all the agencies of distribution, bankers, carriers, commission merchants, packers and millers. He pointed to the recently established Grape Exchange in California as a fine example.

Co-operation is still in its infancy, he asserted, but it is sound in theory and when conducted in a business-like way promises a successful solution. It avoids price fixing or putting the Government into business, both of which would be fatal to the independence of the farmer. It also avoids the hazards of subsidy.

What the National Government can do, in the opinion of the President, is to set up a board of administration, supplied with sufficient funds to see it through its experimental stages.

Farmers in Key Positions  
Mr. Coolidge pointed out that in its efforts to give farmers representation in the key positions of the Government, a farmer has been put on the Federal Reserve Board, a former Master of the Grange is a member of the Tariff Commission, and there have been four Grangers in the Federal Reserve Bank. He pointed to the Federal Reserve Bank as a practical relief to farmers from paying federal taxes.

He added that the Department of Agriculture has been strengthened and expanded and asserted that agricultural depression is gradually being relieved. The President spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:  
The last half century has seen many organizations formed in the name of agriculture, usually to relieve some local or national distress. When conditions have improved the organizations have disappeared. But the National Grange, having a much broader basis, has continued without interruption a long and useful existence.

The main reason for this has been the sound foundation on which it stands. It has not devoted its efforts to the treatment of local and temporary symptoms, but with a wider and more permanent view it has sought to eradicate causes.

It has been interested in securing prosperity, improving living conditions, and encouraging education, but primarily it has stood for the development of men, women, and children of the farm in intelligence, character and moral worth. Realizing that these are the most important products of life in the open country, it has endeavored to place upon them its main emphasis.

Based on this need, which goes on a like in prosperity and adversity, it has endeavored to devote its efforts to the promotion of panacea for the farmer's ills. It has endeavored to place upon them its main emphasis. Based on this need, which goes on a like in prosperity and adversity, it has endeavored to devote its efforts to the promotion of panacea for the farmer's ills. It has endeavored to place upon them its main emphasis.

Freedom From Intolerance  
This action was made public following the hearing of greetings from a group of representatives from other organizations, whose invitation to address the convention was intended to indicate that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is free from religious prejudice and bigotry and recalled Mrs. Willbrandt's famous speech during the campaign in California in which she pleaded for religious tolerance.

The speakers who brought greetings to the convention were Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; the Rev. George L. Paine, executive secretary of the Boston Federation of Churches; the Rev. James L. Barton of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Col. Patrick H. Callahan, general secretary of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition; Russell J. Blair of the United Society of Religious Endeavor and president of the International Christian Endeavor Field Secretaries Union; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement; and Frank L. Perrin, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

Warms Against Overconfidence  
The introduction of Colonel Callahan brought the audience to its feet and the women greeted his appearance with a storm of applause. While congratulating them on the victory in the presidential elections Colonel Callahan cautioned against overconfidence.

"It is not all over even now," he said, "I would warn you against a premature awakening. In 1920 the results of prohibition were so beneficent that its establishment was taken for granted. The fighters for prohibition demolished as completely as the United States Army when it returned from France. The anti-prohibitionists

## Tower of Beauty Pierces the Spanish Sky



Glimpse of the Spanish Government Pavilion at Seville Exposition.

## Greetings of Other Organizations Attest Value of W. C. T. U. Work

Boston Convention Sends Congratulatory Message  
to Mrs. Willbrandt—Colonel Callahan Warns  
Against Overconfidence From Election

By MARJORIE SHULER  
A telegram commending Mrs. Mabel Walker Willbrandt for her activities in the presidential election campaign has been sent from the executive board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in session here.

The telegram reads: "The executive board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its annual convention meeting in Boston wishes to express its appreciation of the splendid contribution you have given to the cause of prohibition in the great campaign whose result has been such a glorious triumph. Our hearts have been with you in sympathy for all that you have been called upon to endure. In common with millions of American women we appreciate your loyalty and the fearless stand you have maintained."

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## PAVILIONS RISE FOR COMING BIG FAIR IN SEVILLE

After Years of Delay, the  
Long-Awaited Exposition  
Is Nearing Completion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SEVILLE—More than 12 centuries ago, Andalusia, of which Seville is the capital, was overrun by the Moors, who remained in dwindling possession until 1492, when their remnants were expelled from Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella. But 700 years of Moorish influence in the province left an imprint of the East which time has not obliterated.

The songs of the modern Andalusians have retained the waiting in-tonation of the Orient; he still walks with the freedom of the man used to wide spaces and above all he, like his foster-kinsman, the Arab, is a procrastinator. In Egypt, in Turkey and in Palestine everything is done to be done "Bukra" (tomorrow) or, if the desire is to be facetious, "Bukra fil mishmish" (tomorrow and in the apricot season). In Andalusia—and to a lesser extent elsewhere in Spain—the Arab "Bukra" is the Spanish "manana"—a characteristic which is eloquently illustrated by the history of the Spanish-American Exhibition of Art, Industry and Commerce which, one is assured with a brilliant Andalusian smile, would open "seguro" on March 15, 1929.

The smile presumably was designed to dissuade the fact, which a stranger was not supposed to know, that the plans for the exhibition date from as long ago as 1909.

Last Fête In 1908  
Seville had its last fête in 1908, when an exhibition "Spain in Seville" was most successfully staged. The success fired the Sevillians to greater efforts and in 1909 the project for a Spanish-American exhibition was conceived. A year later the Spanish Government gave it its blessing and a monetary grant of \$375,000. An executive committee was at once formed, a site chosen and plans made and invitations to participate sent, not only to Latin America, but to the United States and to Portugal. The acclimated, but the building contractors were so steeped in "manana" that by 1914, when the exhibition should have opened, its construction was hardly begun.

The four years of war further complicated matters and it was not till 1922 that definite progress toward the realization of the project was achieved. This latter activity has produced the beautiful Spanish buildings which are the main feature of the planning of the exhibition grounds; but in other directions delays and inefficiency have so retarded development that the opening of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## Plans for Hoover Trip Include Motion Pictures

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Hollywood, Calif.—PLANS for the loan of 50 motion picture programs to the Navy to be used on board the Maryland during President-elect Hoover's cruise to South America, were being made here, following a conference between Capt. A. H. Woodhams of the United States Naval Reserve, and Fred Beeton, representing the Associated Motion Picture Producers.

Picture programs from all producing companies will be submitted to the Navy Department and the President-elect for their choice as part of the entertainment during the trip.

## SHAW ATTACKS IRISH MEASURE FOR CENSORSHIP

Appeals to Nation to Avoid  
Narrowness of Vision  
Implied in the Bill

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DUBLIN—Writing as an Irishman, the Irish Statesman criticizing the Censorship Bill now before the Dail, George Bernard Shaw draws an arresting picture of the new Ireland that has arisen since 1920, in which "compulsory freedom" is liable to be greatly overdone. "Ireland," he says, "is now in a position of special and extreme peril. Until the other day, we enjoyed a fictitious prestige as a thorn in the side of England. . . . We were idolized by the pity which always idealized the victim and the underdog. Ireland was hymned as one of the saints, heroes, bards and the like more or less imaginary persons. We thought ourselves far too clever to take ourselves at a quixotic valuation, but in truth even most cynically derisive Dubliners (detestable animals!) overrated us very dangerously, and when we were given a free hand to make good, we found ourselves out."

"We can recover our nerve only by forcing ourselves to face the new idea of proving all things, standing by that which is good." In another passage Mr. Shaw says, "The latest demonstration of Irish abjectness is by the establishment of a censorship extending in general terms to all human actions, but specifically aimed at any attempt to cultivate the vital passion of the Irish people or to instruct it in any function which is concerned with that passion. It is in short aimed at the extermination of the Irish people as such, to save them from their terror of life and of one another."

Going on to discuss what Ireland can do to avoid dropping back into insignificance as a little grass patch in the Atlantic, now she has "broken England's grip upon her," he says: "In the nineteenth century all the world was concerned about Ireland. In the twentieth, nobody outside Ireland cares twopenny what happens to her. He appeals to both Protestant and Catholic to avoid the narrowness of vision which the censorship bill implies."

## SPAIN DROPS SURTAX ON GOODS IN MOROCCO

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—The abolition of the 25 per cent surtax on goods entering the Spanish zone of Morocco from Tangier is welcomed by traders here as an important concession which should help the town to recover some of its lost prosperity. The Spanish action is the result of a demarche of the British Ambassador in Madrid.

Henceforward Spain will not levy any extra duty on goods leaving Tangier, but will confine itself to recording the value and quantity of goods entering Spanish territory, with a view to making application for the recovery of 10 per cent ad valorem duty charged by the Tangier customs when goods are landed.

TARIFF RATE INCREASED  
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has increased the tariff on potassium permanganate from 4 cents to 6 cents a pound, effective on Dec. 16. Imports of the product averaged 339,553 pounds annually from 1922 to 1926. Germany is the chief competing country.

After the chaos of the first night and in succeeding days since then these listeners found many former favorites had been lost or reduced in power. Distant stations came in more clearly. The explanation was simple. Formerly the East had more than its quota of channels under the Davis amendment. These have now been reduced.

In the meanwhile the Radio Commission is busy as never before. Active radio war is on in Chicago, with the same condition narrowly averted in New York, and threatened in Boston. A series of legal cases are pending in the courts which will define the authority upon which the whole new radio structure stands. Night and day the hearings of the commission are going on. Reports from 50 radio supervisors and inspectors from all quarters of the nation are coming in to show wandering radio stations back on to their proper paths in the ether.

## MEXICAN TREASURY BALANCES BUDGET

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Treasury Department has officially announced that for the first time in many years Mexico has balanced its budget. Its estimates show a slight surplus despite the fact that expenditures have been increased more than 5,000,000 pesos since the estimates were first sent to Congress for approval.

Secretary of Finance Montes de Oca last August announced that revenues for the first three months were more than 10,000,000 pesos in excess of budget estimates, while at the same time economies ordered by President Calles had been effected.

The  
Press

A CODE defining its responsibilities, duties and privileges is declared to be in urgent need by SLEY HUNDELOSTON, who discusses the issue

Monday  
in the News Section



## 5,000,000 WOMEN ASK APPROVAL OF PEACE PACT

Speakers at Regional Meeting Urge Senate Action Ahead of Navy Bill

By a Staff Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA—More than 5,000,000 women throughout America are demanding immediate ratification of the Pact of Paris, it was stated by speakers appearing before 10 organizations of women at the first Eastern Pennsylvania Conference on the Cause and Cure of War just held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The speakers included Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; Chester H. Rowell of California, editor and lecturer, and Charles P. Howland of New York.

Defining the Monroe Doctrine as "provision against attack on the living institutions of the American Continent," Dr. Shotwell declared that there was nothing in the Kellogg treaty inconsistent with a fair and forward looking interpretation of that policy.

Dr. Aydelotte said that the

sincerity of American diplomats and statesmen will be put to the test when the treaty comes up for action in the United States Senate. He deplored passage of the proposed bill, calling it a bad gesture to first sign the peace treaty and then provide for the building of greater armaments.

"We gave the world the League of Nations," he said, "then refused, by a narrow margin in the Senate, to become a member of it. Citizens of the United States were prominent in the organization of the World Court, but we withheld adherence to it."

It was the opinion of Dr. Patterson that the Kellogg treaty should be given precedence in the Senate over the naval bill and the meeting adopted a resolution urging that the President use his prerogative to put the peace treaty before the Senate immediately upon its convening and that the Senate approve it without delay.

## Labor Opposes Cable Merger

Objection Raised to Measure Because It Is Contrary to Socialist Theory

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Labor has decided to oppose the Government's cable and wireless merger bill which comes up for a second reading in the House of Commons, Wednesday.

The grounds of objection are that the measure transfers the ownership of cables from the State to a private company, this being contrary to the whole theory of Socialism.

The text, now published, shows that the measure follows closely the lines laid down in the recent imperial cable conference on beam cable competition. It provides for the transference of the Pacific Cable Board cables, the West Indian cable and wireless system, and the Imperial Atlantic cables to a "communications" company, which is to acquire also the assets of the cable and Marconi companies.

The communications company will lease the postoffice beam stations. It will undertake to meet the annual service of outstanding debt on the Pacific Cable Board as of April 1, 1928, and pay in addition a capital sum of £518,000 for the Pacific cables, together with interest at 5 per cent, as from April 1, 1928.

The company is also to pay £300,000 for the West Indian cable and £450,000 for the Imperial cables.

MRS. T. J. PRESTON JR. NAMED TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr., widow of former President Grover Cleveland, has been appointed a member of the New Jersey Public Library Commission by A. Harry Moore, Governor. She succeeds the late Alvord Allen of Jersey City.

LOUISIANA DO LAGING SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ATLANTA, Ga.—The Henry Grady Hotel has recently installed a radio in each guest room. Instantaneous paging is made possible by the use of loudspeakers in all public places such as the mezzanine, lobby, and dining room.

HOLLAND GROCER-SHIPCHANDLER PROVISION-MERCHANT Import and Export Trade. Agent for Holland of George Mason & Co. (E. & S. Co.) J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG Overtoorn 71, Amsterdam Established 1874

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## Britain to Make Permanent Its Curb on Aliens

Permits Must Be Obtained by Those Desiring Work—Few Applications Rejected

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The Government proposes to make permanent the existing arrangements under which official sanction is required for aliens who enter Great Britain. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, announced this in the House of Commons when the question of continuing the Aliens Restriction Act another year was discussed.

Aliens desiring to enter Britain to obtain work, Sir William said, must obtain permits from the Labor Minister. Whether an alien applied on his own account or a prospective employer applied for him the Minister of Labor must be satisfied an effort had been made to find suitable labor in the country and the wages to be paid the alien were not less than those to be paid a British workman for similar work. It might be very desirable to have foreign workmen here for a period for instruction of British workmen in any new industry—for example, artificial silk.

In his own constituency an American factory had been established and 20 American foremen and experts had been brought to train the British workmen, 1000 of whom had been engaged there in the course of a few months. There were, on the other hand, undesirable aliens, including foreign revolutionaries, who were kept out. The number of cases in which permits were refused, however, was small, and annually decreasing. It was only 202 last year. Hundreds of thousands of visitors were never interfered with.

Sir William argued that the present procedure was better than any independent tribunal, which the Opposition parties urged would be preferable since it enabled the government to be arranged directly in Parliament when a decision in any particular case was questioned.

## MANY SEEK TRAINING IN ARMY AIR CORPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased interest in aviation is reflected in applications for training received by the Army Air Corps. During the fiscal year which ended last June 30, there were 3333 such applications, as compared with 1063 in the previous year. However, only 506 applicants qualified.

Maj.-Gen. James E. Peche, chief of the air corps, in his annual report made to Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, said lack of funds to permit the immediate commissioning of the new school graduates "is hampering the fulfillment of the air corps' five-year program."

## NEW YORK IS PLANTING MORE AND MORE TREES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
UTICA, N. Y.—According to Alexander Macdonald, State Conservation Commissioner, 100 new forests of a municipal or community nature have been established within the last 24 months. He reports a rate of one new municipal forest project a week. Two years ago the number was 217. At present it is 317. Counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts inaugurating these tree tracts have planted on them 20,817,500 trees of all the varieties supplied by the state nurseries, the report shows.

## HOLLAND TUBE TOLLS EXCEED ESTIMATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A total of 8,517,000 motorcars passed through the twin Holland vehicular tunnels during its

Emily Glidden Webb Extends a welcome to old friends and a greeting to new ones. We are serving the kind of food you like at 255 Berkeley Street Boston COME ONCE, AND YOU'LL COME AGAIN.

Watch Repairing of the highest grade by skilled watchmakers. Prompt service, reasonable prices. D. E. B. Horn Co. 425 Washington St. BOSTON Jewelers since 1838

Warren Institution for Saving Established 1829 3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON Next Interest Day Dec. 10 The value of a dollar depends upon the satisfaction which it buys for you. Wise spending and wise saving increase that satisfaction. Deposits Over \$25,000, 971 Surplus Over \$2,173,777 Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/4%

first year of operation, according to a report just made public. These cars paid a total of \$4,700,000 in tolls. Both the volume of the traffic and the tolls collected were far in excess of the estimates in advance for the first year of the tubes. Pleasure cars outnumbered trucks in the proportion of four to one. After all carrying charges had been deducted, the profits accruing to the State of New York amounted to more than \$900,000, of which the bulk was immediately advanced toward the construction of new bridges to connect Staten Island with the mainland.

## Immediate Action on Treaty Advised

Nonpartisan Association Asks President to Hasten Pact of Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A resolution urging President Coolidge to submit the Pact of Paris to the Senate "immediately upon the convening of Congress," and calling the attention of that body to the importance of ratifying the pact "promptly, without qualification or reservation," was adopted by the Greater New York Branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, at a dinner conference, just held at the Astor Hotel.

Another resolution urged the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report favorably the World Court resolution, introduced by Senator Frederick H. Gillett (R.) of Massachusetts, providing for adherence by the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The resolutions were presented by Charles C. Bauer, national executive director of the association, and were passed unanimously.

The resolutions tendered to the President and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, congratulations upon the successful completion of the treaty, and also to Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, "for the public announcement of his support of the treaty without amendment or reservation."

Favorable action on the World Court resolution was urged on the ground that the country with the United States as a member, "will provide a suitable agency for the settlement of international justiciable questions which this Government may lay before it." Further emphasis was placed on the fact that selection of Charles E. Hughes as a judge of the Permanent Court "makes American adherence to the court seem an obvious and appropriate course."

## ROCKEFELLER ASSISTS LENOX HILL PROGRAM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A donation of \$50,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association is announced by Harvey D. Gibson, treasurer of the association. The organization is devoted to social and recreational work. It operates playgrounds, camps and urban institutions for children. The Children's House, operated by the association in East Sixty-third Street, occupies a building once used as a saloon.

Drivurself Pay-by the Mile Buick—Hupmobile—Packard—Chevrolet—Ford—Duesenberg 20th Century System, Inc. Our New Station at 138 Massachusetts Ave., Boston Kenmore 1705

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## EDUCATORS WIN NEW HELP FROM 'BIG' BUSINESS

Industrial Concerns Evince Willingness to Have Employees Take Courses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Evidence of more active co-operation between large industrial concerns and educational institutions was presented by speakers at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities just held here. The sessions were attended by representatives of 30 colleges and universities located in the larger cities in the United States.

Prof. Robert B. Leighton of the Carnegie Institute of Technology told of the development of "liaison officers" in Pittsburgh during the last year. These men, who are officials of industrial concerns, report the institute in their plans and in co-ordinating the work of the institute's evening class to the requirements of individual employees who take the courses.

This co-operation, Professor Leighton said, formed a distinct contrast to the situation 25 years ago, when employees registering for evening study courses asked that it be kept a secret from their employers, because they would object on the ground that the extra hours of work would decrease the employee's efficiency.

Forty-three large industrial concerns in Pittsburgh now have "liaison officers," Professor Leighton added. One company has a central office to record the educational work pursued by its employees and takes this record into account in considering promotions. A second firm attempts to keep at least 12 per cent of its employees interested in special study courses, while a third takes a poll once a year to determine how many of its employees are continuing their studies. In a fourth concern there is a rule that no employee who is attending evening school, no matter what may be the charge against him, may be dismissed without a personal interview with the president of the company.

The work of large corporations in advancing engineering education was described by Prof. Harry F. Hammond of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Because actual conditions of industry could not be approximated in the academy laboratory, large industrial concerns were co-

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Time to Re-Upholster CONSULT A SPECIALIST Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enables us to be beyond competition in both price and quality. All work guaranteed. Will re-upholster anywhere with samples. We do high grade upholstery. Draperies and Mattress Work. We do all kinds of reupholstering on furniture. H. OSCAR 124 Harvard Street Brookline INTERIOR DECORATOR Tel. App. 8264 Branch at 6 Trapelo Road, Belmont Formerly with Faine Furniture Co.

operating with the universities in the furthering of advanced engineering training, he said. C. S. Marsh, dean of the University of Buffalo, secretary-treasurer of the association, reviewed the general progress in evening session education reported by the universities who are members of the association. The most significant thing, he said, is the increasing demand for evening classes dealing with general cultural subjects. Enrollment reports from many of the universities showed marked gains in technical course attendance, he said.

## Shoe Trade Peace Assured in Britain

Union Agrees to Changes in Conditions—Agreement to Extend Until 1930

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Peace in the British shoe trade is assured for two years by a vote taken among 80,000 members of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, resulting in nearly 4-to-1 majority in favor of confirmation of the provisional agreement made by the organization's executive council with the manufacturers' federation.

In the recent negotiations the union claimed a revision of working conditions to secure a minimum wage of 65s. instead of 55s. weekly for men, 40s. instead of 34s. for women, a 44-hour week instead of a 48-hour week for men and a 40-hour week for women, also a reduction in the proportion of boys to men and the abolition of overtime.

The discussions ended with a decision to make small, mainly uncontested, changes in existing conditions and to extend the agreement until October, 1930. During a period of 33 years there has been no strike or lockout in the British boot and shoe trade.

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## Pedestrian Wins Right of Way at Street Crossings

May Continue Walking if Part Way Over When Red Signal Flashes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—What rights has a pedestrian who finds himself half way across the street intersection when the traffic signal ahead turns from green to red? The matter has been decided by the Federal Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. Emphasizing the importance of the issue in this day of growing traffic and automatic "Stop" and "Go" lights, the court rules that responsibility for safety in such cases rests on the automobile driver.

The pedestrian who has started across the street when the light flashed the signal of safety, but who found the beacon change halfway across, still has the right of way. Motorists who fail to respect this right are liable to be found guilty of negligence in case of accident. Furthermore, pedestrians have the right of way at all intersections, except those controlled by officers or signal devices.

"The condition of traffic in our crowded streets," declared Justice van Orsdel, "is such that travel by pedestrians is at least difficult and dangerous. If their absolute right to enter upon a crossing when the signal permits is not sustained, they would be almost without protection. Entering upon the invitation they cannot be charged with contributory negligence if the signal switches when they are in the street. Caught in this position the obligation rests upon the drivers of the automobiles not only to observe the situation but

to wait until the crossing is clear." The rule announced, according to the judge, may appear harsh to motorists, inasmuch as they are held responsible for accidents, even though the green signal to "Go" is on, but he adds that conditions in modern streets demand such a rule for the protection of pedestrians.

## 'SEVENTH HEAVEN' WINS MOTION PICTURE PRIZE

NEW YORK (AP)—The current issue of Photoplay Magazine announces the award of the magazine's annual medal for the most distinguished contemporary moving picture to the Fox Film Corporation for its picture "Seventh Heaven."

The award, established by the magazine in 1921, is determined by popular vote. The selection of "Seventh Heaven" gives Frank Borzage, its director, the distinction of having made two of the prize-winning pictures. In addition to the current medal winner, Borzage directed "Humoresque," the first picture to receive the medal.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER ACCEPTED LOS ANGELES (AP)—The U. S. S. Lexington, huge naval aircraft carrier, will be accepted by the Government at the contract price of \$45,000,000 authorities said at the close of the second day of tests breaking world records. The electrically driven engines developed 210,000 horsepower which provided the aircraft carrier with a speed of 34.5 knots.

For Today and Thanksgiving The D. L. Page Inc. Ideal for Gifts Chocolates, Bon Bons, Caramels, Hard Candies, Salted Nuts, French Fruits, Stuffed Fruits Main Store—Little Building Branch—Hotel Statler Mail orders accepted. THE D. L. PAGE INC., 205 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

"How About New Shades For Thanksgiving?" No part of the home bears greater evidence of the refinement of the inhabitants, or is more quick to attract attention than BEAUTIFUL WINDOWS. One of our experienced representatives will be pleased to measure your windows and submit an estimate without obligating you to order.

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This Store Is Ready to Fill Every Gift Need at a Saving  
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New England's Greatest Toy World, 4th Floor  
Almost an entire floor,—thousands of feet of floor space just filled with Christmas toys,—a veritable paradise for little girls and boys,—a joy they'll treasure for many, many months. Special mechanical displays,—electric trains that go merrily through tunnels,—dolls,—thrills,—joy!  
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## President Says Co-operation Is Key to Relief for Farmer

(Continued from Page 1)

some rejected, and some proven a delusion, the Grange has continued to hold a sound and conservative position and to grow steadily in influence and in the public estimation.

An inspiring example to the other successful farm organizations now in existence. When its activities began the farm was isolated, highways were bad, educational facilities were poor, labor-saving machinery on the land and in the home was scarce, social life was almost entirely lacking.

The Grange has steadily given its support to the movement for better roads and better schools, to developing agricultural colleges and experiment stations, organizing the national and state departments of agriculture, and to the general improvement of life in the farm home. It is entitled to great credit for the vast improvement which in the last 50 years have witnessed.

In its early days the influence of the National Grange on the culture was indirect and remote. It had the sale of the public lands through which it opened up the agricultural domain to the middle West, and it did something to encourage land and water transportation in those areas.

But it was not until the agricultural colleges and experiment stations were established in 1862 that the Federal Government began to directly and especially on a considerable scale to contribute to the encouragement and improvement of agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture with a seat in the Cabinet began on a very modest scale. It is now made up of many bureaus employing about 22,700 persons, having agents in all parts of this country and some abroad, giving special attention to the culture of everything that grows on the land and to all kinds of domestic animals, promoting education, supervising property transactions, and marketing, building roads, protecting health, regulating grain exchanges and packing industries, and expending about \$150,000,000.

Unobtrusive Growth

All of this has been of such a quiet and unobtrusive growth and development that many of our people, even though they are engaged in farming, are almost unaware of its existence. This opinion is so prevalent that it is often asserted that the National Grange is not doing much for agriculture. As a matter of fact, this money outlay represents only a small part of what the United States really does for the farmer.

In common with every other business activity, this country has seen periods of prosperity and periods of depression in agriculture. Your organization has had experience with at least two eras of distress. Following the Civil War there was a rapid settlement of the great prairie states, resulting in a large increase of farm products that they could find no satisfactory market, notwithstanding the vast growth of our industrial activities at the same time. Both, however, were operating on a falling market, which culminated in the distress and the panic of the early nineties.

As is always the case in time of distress, those who were afflicted were not always discriminating in their attacks and criticisms. These were particularly prevalent against the railroads, houses, and the banks, and finally upon the United States currency.

During this period the country twice turned the great political parties out of office, sometimes voting to reduce the tariff and sometimes voting to raise it. We can see now that the fundamental difficulty was overproduction, complicated by unsound money. The United States Government was trying to fix the price of silver by law, which, of course, was bound to fail.

Then Came Industry

This period ended in the last years of the century, when a sound currency law was enacted and our great industrial development began under the stimulation of the protective tariff of the McKinley Administration. This was also the period of the introduction on a large scale of farm machinery, substituting horsepower, steam power, and gasoline power, and later some electric power, for man power, greatly increasing the productivity of the individual on the farm.

Scientific knowledge was also applied to both the raising of crops and live stock, but our industrial demand was so large that farm prices steadily increased until at the time of the World War their index price was far above the index price of other commodities.

With the high prices and unlimited demand for farm products, we all know what happened. A great artificial inflation took place in all kinds of property. The prices of farm products and farm land, in common with all other prices and rates of wages, reached a very high level.

The farmer was called on in the name of patriotism to enlarge his production, and the spirit in which he responded was a determining element in winning the war and saving the allied nations from starvation.

But this was followed by the drastic horizontal cut which occurred in 1920. The loss which this brought to those who owned farm products and farm lands was stupendous. The suffering and relief was the Agricultural Credit Corporation, formed to furnish capital for diver-

sification in the North Dakota region. It has been doing much to restock that locality with cattle, sheep, and hogs with a most beneficial effect.

To furnish long-time credit for raising and marketing crops and livestock, the Government advanced \$40,000,000 to supply the capital for 12 intermediate Credit Banks. These were especially adapted to the needs of co-operative marketing associations. Their total resources and advances up to last October amounted to over \$458,000,000 made at reasonable rates, which have also tended to make rates generally reasonable for agriculture.

The real estate mortgage requirements of agriculture have been provided for by the federal and joint stock land banks, which have made more than 450,000 loans on farm lands, aggregating more than \$1,900,000,000. These are made at rates lower than the farmers of any other country enjoy on any extended scale. It furnishes capital at a price lower than it can be secured for industry.

Forced Out in Bank Ruins

Because of the large sums available at these banks, other money-lending institutions have been obliged to reduce their rates to about the same point. Without the benefit of this law, farm loans would probably range nearly 3 per cent above what they now are.

One of the greatest handicaps of agriculture is temporary overproduction. The world is hungry to consume all that the farmer ever raises. His difficulty arises from attempting to sell at the wrong time or the wrong place.

The most successful method of meeting this difficulty has been through co-operative associations. They have enabled agriculture in a large way to take better advantage of all the agencies of distribution, the bankers, the carriers, the commission merchants, the packers, and the millers.

This is a movement to unify all the agencies of production, distribution, and consumption, so that they can function as a co-ordinated whole which will sell at the right place and at the right time. A fine example of this is the grape exchange recently established in California.

This movement toward co-operative marketing is still in its infancy. It has sometimes failed through lack of management, but it is sound in theory, and when conducted in a business-like way offers the most promising solution to the great marketing problem. It avoids any attempt at price fixing or putting the Government into business, both of which would be fatal to the independence of the farmer and in the end would bring disaster.

Avoids Hazardous Subsidy

It likewise avoids the hazardous proposal of a subsidy, which the American people would never be willing to pay for any length of time. It rests on the sound merchandising principle of taking the product and disposing of it in the most advantageous way that shrewd and orderly business can find.

Such further assistance as is necessary to render this effort more effective through setting up a board for its administration, supplied with sufficient funds to demonstrate its soundness in its experimental stage, may well be provided by the National Government.

My own views on farm relief have been so many times set out in my messages to the Congress that I do not care to dwell upon them on this occasion. Sometimes I wonder if agriculture has been a little tired of hearing discussions of farm relief.

The great strength of the farm in our nation lies in the farm home. It has been the prime source from which have sprung the ability and the character of the Nation. Those who suggest that the farmer is in danger of being reduced to a state of peasantry entirely disregard the inherent independence and resourcefulness that is bred in life in the open.

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Yields per acre for this season were about 5 per cent above average for the last 10 years while the acreage of crops harvested was the largest of record. This gives a very definite assurance of an increased gross income for agriculture as a whole.

Well Schooled in Production

It is apparent that the farmer has become very well schooled in the art of production. But further advances will be made through the use of improved machinery, and of improved breeds of stock, more scientific cultivation, and the elimination of all wasteful methods which will reduce the cost and increase the quality of production. The farmer who can proceed in these directions is on a solid foundation with every assurance of success.

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It likewise avoids the hazardous proposal of a subsidy, which the American people would never be willing to pay for any length of time. It rests on the sound merchandising principle of taking the product and disposing of it in the most advantageous way that shrewd and orderly business can find.

Such further assistance as is necessary to render this effort more effective through setting up a board for its administration, supplied with sufficient funds to demonstrate its soundness in its experimental stage, may well be provided by the National Government.

My own views on farm relief have been so many times set out in my messages to the Congress that I do not care to dwell upon them on this occasion. Sometimes I wonder if agriculture has been a little tired of hearing discussions of farm relief.

The great strength of the farm in our nation lies in the farm home. It has been the prime source from which have sprung the ability and the character of the Nation. Those who suggest that the farmer is in danger of being reduced to a state of peasantry entirely disregard the inherent independence and resourcefulness that is bred in life in the open.

"I Know Whereof I Speak"

That spirit does not depend upon the possession of a large amount of property or income or the price of the products of the farm.

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## Dignity in Church Design

Government is doing to aid agriculture is a most impressive list. With this assistance the great agricultural depression has been gradually relieved. In 1921 the purchasing power of farm products had dropped to 60. In October of this year it had risen to 90. The livestock industry is especially prosperous, but grain prices are not so encouraging.

Yields per acre for this season were about 5 per cent above average for the last 10 years while the acreage of crops harvested was the largest of record. This gives a very definite assurance of an increased gross income for agriculture as a whole.

Well Schooled in Production

It is apparent that the farmer has become very well schooled in the art of production. But further advances will be made through the use of improved machinery, and of improved breeds of stock, more scientific cultivation, and the elimination of all wasteful methods which will reduce the cost and increase the quality of production. The farmer who can proceed in these directions is on a solid foundation with every assurance of success.

The lesson which has not yet been so well learned is that of marketing. One of the greatest handicaps of agriculture is temporary overproduction. The world is hungry to consume all that the farmer ever raises. His difficulty arises from attempting to sell at the wrong time or the wrong place.

The most successful method of meeting this difficulty has been through co-operative associations. They have enabled agriculture in a large way to take better advantage of all the agencies of distribution, the bankers, the carriers, the commission merchants, the packers, and the millers.

This is a movement to unify all the agencies of production, distribution, and consumption, so that they can function as a co-ordinated whole which will sell at the right place and at the right time. A fine example of this is the grape exchange recently established in California.

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## PEACE MISSION OF HOOVER TRIP WIDELY PRAISED

### Latin-American Discussions to Include Intervention, Trade, and Tariff Rates

PAULO ALTO, Calif. — Leaders of the nation, irrespective of party, in hundreds of messages have conveyed to Herbert Hoover their high approval of his good-will tour through Latin America.

From every part of the country have come to the President-elect acclaim and indorsement of his effort to promote peace and closer relations between the American republics. The trip is considered the first enterprise of his administration and he is being commended that it should be one devoted to the advancement of peace.

It is significant that the great majority of the hundreds of messages that Mr. Hoover has received in connection with his mission stressed its peace and good-will intent. Because of the personal nature of the communications, Mr. Hoover is not making them public, but those who have had the opportunity of seeing them have been particularly impressed by the importance that their authors attach to the amity phase of the undertaking.

#### Full Discussion of Issues

Mr. Hoover, it is authoritatively declared, will face with full candor and concern the problems of all the Latin-American countries he visits as they relate to the United States. In Nicaragua, and elsewhere, he will discuss freely and frankly with local leaders, the question of the United States intervention. In Argentina, Brazil and other countries, having differences with the United States over tariff and trade matters, he will go into these questions thoroughly with government leaders.

By such candid deliberations Mr. Hoover believes, it is said, that he can make Latin America understand that his tour is not a mere gesture such as that of the personal nature of better relations and understanding is real and specific.

The question of intervention is one that has long interested Mr. Hoover. He is said to desire to discuss it freely and frankly with Latin-American leaders. During the presidential campaign Mr. Hoover discussed the general subject of armed intervention abroad. In his Boston address he expressed the hope that such incidents would not again occur.

#### Handicaps to Peace

Such operations, Mr. Hoover holds, are handicaps to peace and harmony. He proposes to devote his administration to undoing the effect of such participations in the past and making them unnecessary in the future.

It is reported that following the completion of Mr. Hoover's Latin-American tour that he will go to some southern state, most likely Florida, where he will remain until just before the date of his inauguration, March 4, 1929. In this retreat he will determine upon his Cabinet.

#### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry E. Clark, New York, N. Y.  
Mrs. M. D. Caldwell, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Ruth Pierce, Potsdam, N. Y.  
Miss Emma E. Holton, Elkhorn, Wis.  
Mrs. B. L. Jones, Delavan, Wis.  
Mrs. J. C. Hopkins, Madison, Wis.  
Mrs. Cora Clements, Madison, Wis.  
Mrs. Grace S. Voshers, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. Emma M. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Mrs. Billy Dornside, London, Eng.  
Barry Lupin, Sutton Surrey, Eng.  
Violet Carlson, New York, N. Y.  
Lillian Carlson, New York, N. Y.  
Melva J. Farwell, San Francisco, Calif.  
Peter Shea, Lowell, Mass.  
Mrs. Peter Shea, Lowell, Mass.  
Lyda N. Buck, Jackson Heights, N. Y.  
George B. Buck Jr., Jackson Heights, N. Y.  
Mrs. Ada L. Bennett, Maplewood, N. J.  
Wilton R. Bennett Jr., Maplewood, N. J.  
Mrs. Florence L. Foster, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Clara G. Schoder, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Ida L. Eastman, Boston, Mass.

formulate his inaugural address, and determine the opening policies of his administration.

#### Trade of Latin America

##### Seeks European Outlet

GENEVA (AP)—With the economic aspect of Herbert Hoover's trip to Latin America attracting particular attention in international circles, there were indications at Geneva that Latin-American countries were making special efforts to increase their trade with Europe as well as the United States.

In this connection League circles gave special importance to the participation of Ecuador and Mexico, which are not members of the League, in the economic and statistic conference which convenes on Nov. 26. This will also be attempted by two other nonmember states—the United States and Russia.

This participation is believed to indicate the increasing significance of economic understanding as the surest road to increased prosperity and the consolidation of peace.

## Kolster Radio Obtains Rights to 600 Patents

(Continued from Page 1)

over the entire nation from a central studio, it was added. The North American Company, because of its numerous subsidiaries, already has a field for this service. It controls through stock ownership five main groups of companies operating in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Fresno, Calif.; in Cleveland and other cities in Ohio; St. Louis, East St. Louis and other points in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa; in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and Appleton, Wis., and the upper peninsula of Michigan, and in Washington, D. C., and adjacent sections of Virginia and Maryland.

In addition to the wired radio phase of the contracts, Kolster will be in a position to enter fields of production from which it has hitherto been barred by lack of patent rights. These include the manufacture of vacuum tubes and other radio equipment. Its manufacturing business is expected to net it \$36,000,000 a year for equipment to be made for the North American Company alone.

## Rise in Peru's Income Foreseen

### Increase of \$640,000 Indicated in Next Year's Budget Report

LIMA, Peru (By UP)—An increase of more than \$640,000 Peruvian pounds in the national income of the country is foreseen in next year's budget report which has just been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

The report was submitted to the Chamber by the budget commission and the national income was estimated at \$12,450,688. The commission pointed out that a number of changes in the financial system which were inaugurated during the last year would bring a considerable increase in revenues.

Through the elimination of payments to the Peruvian Corporation on account of railway operations, \$80,000 will be saved, it was remarked in the report. It was also added that the new contract with the Peruvian Corporation providing for the return to the Government of 500,000 tons of guano will produce an additional \$120,000 in revenues.

Out of the increase in revenue, the commission has recommended that \$40,000 be set aside for the construction of a new senate building for which the upper house has already requested an appropriation. The remainder of the increase will be applied to the floating debt of \$12,000,000, resulting from the budget deficits of 1925 and 1927.

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## Even the "Boss" Is a Woman in This Japanese Silk Mill



The American Federation of Labor Has Long Waged Protest on the Wage Competition of Women Caused by Inequality. It Is Set Forth That This Competition Makes Them Do the Same Work as Men for Less Money and That It Acts Detrimentally to All Workers. In the Far East Cotton and Silk Mills Women Are Extensively Employed at as Low as 20 Cents (Gold) a Day. The Above Scene in a Japanese Silk Mill Is Typical.

## Labor Demands Equal Pay for the Same Work

(Continued from Page 1)

cause they had never been paid before.

But as machinery developed, the number of jobs the "helpers" could do increased, and the number of these unskilled workers was unlimited, their labor already cheap. Women kept on coming—filling the unskilled places, and sometimes the skilled as well. Some occupations have passed or are passing almost entirely to women. And as to relate, the "women's jobs" as they are regularly called, are always paid less than men's.

#### Comparative Wage Figures

Let office workers tell this story, through Massachusetts figures. Twelve thousand men and women about equal numbers of each, had wages such as this in 1926: Receiving less than \$16 a week, 7.5 per cent of the men, 19.4 per cent of the women. Receiving \$20 to \$25, 11.7 per cent of the men, 28.7 per cent of the women. Receiving \$30 to \$40 per week, 25.7 per cent of the men, 6.5 per cent of the women. Receiving \$50 a week or over, 19.6 per cent of the men and less than 1 per cent of the women. In a group of stenographers, 2100 in number, 87.6 per cent of the women received less than \$30 a week, where only 52.9 per cent of the men received so little.

New York City furnishes more evidence of this kind. Men working on furs, shoes, silk, rubber goods, printing and bookmaking received wages ranging on an average from \$26.89 to \$53.04 per week. Women in those same trades, \$18.35 to \$32.04 per week.

The National Industrial Conference Board, summing it up for 26 different types of industry, found for June, 1927, that the average weekly earnings for skilled men were \$31.48, for unskilled men \$24.49. For women, skilled and unskilled together, the average was only \$17.37.

Thus is the task cut out. Women's jobs must be standardized as men's

have been, or better, and at a wage rate equal to men's. But this can be done only by regulating competition among women, and between women and men.

Labor has two ways of doing this—collective bargaining and state law. Both work by fixing minimum standards, which must not be undercut.

The collective bargain is made through the union, which pledges its members not to undercut or "scab" on their fellow workers, and can enforce this rule. The law forbids undercutting, by employer or employee, of the minimum legal standard, and the state enforces that. In so far as law and union agreements apply, the minimum standards are safe. But law and union agreements are limited in their scope and so the problem remains.

#### Women in Competition

There are many reasons why it remains. Industry still competes for cheap labor, and millions of women have to work in order to have the necessities of life. Industry classifies "women's jobs" at a wage rate supposed to be "enough for a woman," and women are forced to compete with other women for those jobs. Through the unions, women could secure equal pay with men. But women are mostly outside the unions and do not readily join.

In this latter fact is one of the most baffling of labor problems, for the persistence of any large low-wage group is a constant menace to the wage standards of the others. But a union is a voluntary organization. How can women be induced to join? Why do they organize less readily than men?

One reason is their comparative youth when they enter industry. Nearly 2,000,000, or almost a fourth of the gainfully occupied women in the United States, are less than 20 years old, while only half that proportion of men are under 20. More of the women are unskilled, more of them are transitory on their jobs, leaving when they marry, sometimes returning later for part-time, stop-gap periods.

But doubtless one of the most important reasons is the very fact of their low wages. Union dues would be an added expense. Furthermore, they fear the displeasure of their employers, and it is harder to be independent when one is below

the subsistence level of pay. The poorer the job and the less the pay, the more the woman needs it, and the less she dares to risk. They are caught in a vicious circle which makes their wages low because they are unorganized, and keeps them unorganized because their wages are so low.

There comes, moreover, the difficulty of finding out what is "equal pay for equal work." Most of the women in industry are not doing quite the same work as men, or using the same kind of machines. Men cut the leather for shoes and the cloth for clothes, women do the stitching and finishing. Men knit full-fashioned stockings, women do the looping, topping, seaming, and packing.

But women may be doing work just as important, just as skilled or just as unskilled, though different. Yet the woman who uses eyes, muscles, nerves, and brains to operate a machine is often paid less for her work than the man whose job is to lift the product of her labor from table to truck and push it across the floor.

The average wage of women in 26 trades, as we have seen, including skilled and unskilled, was a third less than the average for unskilled men.

#### Destructive Wage Competition

So the classification of "women's jobs" is an obstacle to equal pay. With it goes a classification in pay which does not disappear as women penetrate farther into industry, and occupy more and more of "men's jobs." They get "men's jobs" because they accept the lower pay.

With every worker assured of a job and a competence, there would be no pitting of worker against worker and women against men in tragic struggle for bare existence. There would be no undercutting of labor standards, for nobody wants to undercut. But there are more workers than jobs in the present order of things, and consequent competition.

So history repeats itself as we face this new industrial revolution. At the very time when machines are replacing men and multiplying output as never before in the world, millions of newcomers appear in the already crowded labor "market"; women, who are coming in numbers as never before. Men, who were

just been made to Ecuador by the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The coins, valued at approximately \$22,000, were struck off by the United States mint, which is making the coinage for the new Ecuadorian monetary system, inaugurated recently with the establishment of a central bank in Guayaquil. The shipment of five-centavo pieces is the second shipment of these coins, giving Ecuador a total of 16,000,000 five-centavo pieces when the coinage is completed.

All of the silver coinage has already been shipped. Coining of the 10-centavo pieces, to be struck from nickel, will follow, as will the 2 1/2-centavo pieces, also of nickel, and the one-centavo copper pieces. The sucre, which is the Ecuadorian monetary unit, is valued at about 20 cents and is equivalent to 100 centavos.

## Pavilions Rise for Coming Big Fair in Seville

(Continued from Page 1)

exhibition has since twice had to be postponed, first in 1927 and again this year.

Spain is not the only country whose experiences of exhibitions are stories of delays and incompleteness. The British Wembley was hardly finished when it closed, and Philadelphia had similar fortunes.

At present the gorgeous pavilions of the Spanish Government and of the town of Seville are ready; but of those of the South American republics, over a moiety are still in the workmen's hands. The three palaces in which the exhibits of the United States will be housed, are beautifully sited on a corner position abutting, on one side, on the River Guadalquivir and on the other on the semitropical and very beautiful Maria Luisa Park. They are being constructed at a cost of \$300,000 and cover an area of 7500 square meters, and "manana" or no "manana" will "securu" be ready for the official opening in March, next year.

Mr. Schwab, standing before the steel men, said: "I was once asked if a big business man ever reached his objective. I replied that if a man ever reached his objective he was not a big business man. It is ever onward with successful business men."

Charles N. Pitts of the New England Structural Company of Boston was elected president of the institute. Other officers named were: First vice-president, C. M. Denise of McClinck Marshall Company, Pittsburgh; second vice-president, Clyde McCormack, Phoenix Bridge Company, Phoenixville, Pa.; treasurer, George Pistor, Hay Foundry & Iron Works, New York, and assistant treasurer, L. L. Cadd, Levering & Garrigues Company, New York.

The next annual convention will be held in November, 1929, here.

## SCHWAB URGES STEEL POLICY OF ONE PRICE

### Tells Construction Trade He Believes It Would Stabilize Industry

EDGEWATER GULF HOTEL, Miss.

(AP)—A one-price policy and a mutual settlement of the differences between steel mills producing structural material and the fabricators who purchase the product, was advocated by Charles M. Schwab in his address before the American Institute of Steel Construction here.

It was Mr. Schwab's opinion that a one-price policy in the steel industry if generally adopted by the mills, would go far toward stabilizing industry. About \$3,000,000,000 are invested in the steel industry which is earning less than 5 per cent, he said, a condition that should be changed.

A plea for "closer knitting" of the markets of the world was made in an address by Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Premier of Canada, to preserve the peace of nations.

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## UNITED STATES MINTS NICKELS FOR ECUADOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A shipment of 2,208,000 five-centavo pieces of nickel has

## UNUSUAL OFFER

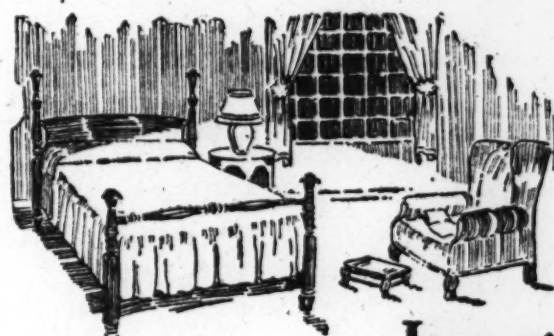
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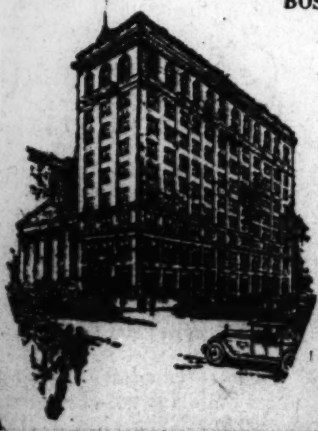
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Without confidence no business can long endure, but slips away like an unknotted thread when it is pulled through the seam of a garment. Eighty-one years ago, at the end of his first day's business, the founder of this store counted \$29.75 on the credit side of his ledger. But actually there was more than cash to be counted. He had sealed his sales with satisfaction. He had knotted his thread for a solid, lasting business, based on confidence.

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# RADIO

## PROSPECTING SHORT WAVES BEING SOUGHT

### Industry Wants Radio for Enlarging Mining and Oil Fields

WASHINGTON—Applications have been renewed by the petroleum industry for short wave grants for geophysical prospecting work. At a hearing this week before the Federal Radio Commission, plans of the oil industry to utilize radio for locating new oil deposits were brought forward by representatives of large oil companies of the United States.

Payette P. Dow, attorney for the National Petroleum Refiners Association, not only introduced witnesses from the industry but heads of several Government bureaus appeared to endorse the idea of exploring for minerals by means of the radio. The "star" witness for the oil industry was Prof. C. M. Jansky Jr., in charge of radio engineering at the University of Minnesota and a consulting engineer for the industry.

The Government bureau chiefs who testified or were represented were: Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey; Dr. William Bowie, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and Scott Turner, Director of the Bureau of Mines. They did not vouchsafe any comment on particular applications, but they urged co-operation with the industry in the interests of conservation of natural resources by charting its course.

#### Five Channels Sought

Five of the high-frequency channels in the band from 1500 to 6000 kilocycles were requested by the oil industry. They must come from the mobile band, in which ships and aircraft will operate their radio apparatus when the short-wave allocations are made. The granting of the channels depends partly on the allotment of continental waves given the United States in the conference it will soon have with Canada, Cuba and Mexico at Ottawa and the number that can be spared from necessary communications.

Testimony of the director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Turner, brought out some of the salient facts about geophysical exploration by radio. It was introduced in the form of a memorandum which Mr. Turner, through his assistant O. P. Hood, had submitted to the Secretary of Commerce last Oct. 18. In this memorandum it was urged that the influence of the department be exercised in order to obtain an apportionment of waves for geophysical prospecting and for experimentation in the possible use of radio as an aid to the rescue of entombed miners.

High-frequency alternating currents, it was pointed out by Mr. Turner, are applied directly to the earth structure and the resulting phenomena used to indicate geologic structure and possible mineralization. Geophysical exploration was said to be beyond the experimental stage and of high importance in determining national resources of

all minerals. The economies effected are indicated by the fact that it now costs from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to drill an oil well. It was urged that "no exclusive rights be given to any organization engaged in this field."

#### Old Methods Time-Worn

"The easily found mineral deposits, both of metals and of oil and gas, have apparently been located," the Bureau of Mines stated. "The remaining deposits are mostly those which are deep, covered or of which the structures are obscured. It is, therefore, plain that means for finding them other than the methods heretofore in use must be developed. The newer methods are known as geophysical methods because they deal with the physical characteristics of the earth's crust. The methods are becoming more and more refined and must continually be improved."

A number of these methods depend on a signal from a central location which is received through the earth at stations some distance away. The retardation or acceleration of the signals through the earth gives a clue to the structures below and thus to the location of a desired deposit. In order to ascertain the retardation or acceleration of the signals through the earth, use is made of radio waves to signal simultaneously to the various stations. The radio signals are so nearly instantaneous in their flight to the stations that they make a good yardstick for measuring the speed of the earth waves. The power used is small, probably never over 100 watts, and the range of the waves is ordinarily less than 50 miles.

Most of the prospecting is done in regions remote from radio stations and therefore offers a minimum of interference. The continuing discovery of ore, oil, and gas deposits is a matter which concerns the public welfare to an enormous extent, and is comparable in its importance to the continuance of transportation facilities. The need of the reservation of powers up to 100 watts is very great and will probably increase with time."

## STANDARD OIL HALTS GASOLINE DISCOUNTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The practice of giving discounts from the posted tank wagon price of gasoline will be discontinued by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on Nov. 21, according to an announcement just made here. The change will eliminate all commercial trade concessions, and is intended to offset alleged unfair trade practices said to have resulted from the allowance of special discounts to large purchasers of gasoline.

The company will post a new tank wagon price of 35 cents a gallon. The price has been 17 cents, from which discounts were allowed. At the same time, the service station price of gasoline will be reduced from 19 cents to 18 cents in order to provide a uniform price from all of the company's service stations.

## INJECTED FURNITURE IN MONTICELLO TO GO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Furniture and other objects which were placed in Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, during the years the estate was in private hands, will be disposed of at public sale, according to an announcement just made here by Stuart G. Gibbons, president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

The first sale will be held in Charlottesville, Va., on Nov. 17 followed by a sale in New York City on Dec. 2. The sales are being held to make room for authentic Jeffersoniana which are being added to the collection in Monticello.

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## Radio Program Notes

AN OLD-FASHIONED "bee"—the sort of sitting-room entertainment which was once a chief source of rural American amusement—will be duplicated "in modern dress" Thursday evening, Nov. 22, when the Seiberling Singers will invite their 30,000 "neighbors" to a party. Only the elder and doughnuts will be missing—unless listeners want to supply their own.

This novel program will be opened with a quartet selection by the Seiberling Singers doing a brand new arrangement by Frank Black, of the "Song of India" by Rimsky-Korsakoff. There will be tenor solos by James Melton, who will sing "I Hear You Calling Me," and "Song of Songs." The program promises, besides, two other quartet selections, "Down on the Banks of the Old Yarrow," by Ford, and "Honey Mine," by Maeh.

No old-fashioned "bee" was complete without a fiddler. The "Singing Violins" will play a special violin chorus transcription of Nevin's "Mighty Lak' a Rose." And instead of one pianist, there will be two—Phil Ohman and Victor Arden—who, as a result of insistent and repeated requests, will again do "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise" by Seliz. The Seiberling Hour goes on the air every Thursday evening from 9 to 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time; 8 to 8:30, central; 7 to 7:30, mountain; 6 to 6:30, Pacific, through 37 stations of the NBC's combined networks.

Stations associated with the NBC for this feature are: WBAF, WEEI, WVIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WPI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, KSD, WOC, WHO, WOV, WDAF, KYOO, WFAA, KERC, WOL, KOA, WTKI, WYWA, WJAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, KGO, KFI, KGW, KOMO and KHQ.

The names of Johnny Ott and Herb Webb are definitely linked with humor throughout the eastern part of the United States, and the announcement that these two comedians have joined the staff of WIP, Philadelphia, will be welcome news to thousands of radio listeners. They will make their first appearance on Thursday night, Nov. 22, at 9 o'clock, when they will present their famous characterization of "Bits of Musical Non-sense."

McClelland Barclay, whose portrayals of the modern American girl have made him one of the foremost artists of the generation, will present his ideas concerning the beauty of American women during the "Serenade" of radio listeners. They will make their first appearance on Thursday night, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 7 o'clock, central time.

In addition to Mr. Barclay's talk, the "Serenade" will feature musical selections by a quartet of men's voices and by a novelty orchestra under the direction of Jack Shilkret. The Lehn & Fink Serenade will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WZL. WBAI, WHAM, KWK, WLVN, WJW, KWK, KYW, WJAS, KYOO, WFAA, KERC and WOAL.

The Sonora Hour, which will be broadcast from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday night, Nov. 22, features the baritone, Ivan Ivanoff. Ivan Ivanoff's voice has been compared to that of Chaliapin. Mr. Ivanoff will sing Moussorgsky's famous musical satire, "The Song of the Flea," and the "Volga Boat Song."

The Sonora Symphony Orchestra will play Rimsky-Korsakoff's fascinating fragment, "The Flight of the Bumble Bee," in which the strings imitate the buzz of the bee in a very natural way. The Mayfair House Salon Orchestra, one of Sonora's recording orchestras, will play several selections during the hour.

The program, which is broadcast direct from the Sonora Recording Laboratories, will also include a saxophone solo played by the veteran saxophonist, Larry Abbott, "Japanese Idyl," by Reser.

Stations which will broadcast this program are: WABC and 2XE, WJL, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WFAN, WJAS, WLBW, WADC, WOV, WDAF, KYOO, WFAA, KERC, WOL, KOA, WTKI, WYWA, WJAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, KGO, KFI, KGW, KOMO and KHQ.

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THIRD AVENUE  
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

stance of 100 feet above the ground is reached. Then the nearer the ground the ship gets, the more accurate does the altimeter read until just after 15 feet have been reached it reads the height in inches. It is the development of the "capacity altimeter" which was discussed in this column a year ago as the answer to this phase of blind flying.

This is of course possible due to the fact that the ground itself is used rather than air pressure as a measuring guide. Anyone with a radio receiver has seen the two sets of plates in a condenser, one set interleaving with the other as the tuning dial was turned. This is exactly the idea used in the Gunn device. The ship is one set of plates and the ground the other.

Only 12 pounds of weight is added to a plane equipped with this remarkable new device. The army and navy have purchased one or more Gunn altimeters each and their flyers have thoroughly tested them.

Dr. Gunn is 31 years of age and as a boy in Oberlin, O., was one of the State's pioneer amateur radio operators. He was graduated from the University of Michigan as an electrical engineer and served there as an instructor in the department of radio research at McCook Field for the army.

In 1923 Dr. Gunn went to Yale, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy and was placed in charge of the high frequency laboratory and graduate courses in radio. The altimeter was developed over a period of four years. He is now assistant superintendent of the heat, light and aircraft division of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

Flying aids like the Gunn altimeter are going to increase the remarkable accuracy already being maintained in flying schedules by commercial aircraft operators. Bad weather and night flying will be made much safer using this device.

Germany now leads the world in the operation of regular airways for the carrying of passengers and express, while the United States holds the lead over all other nations in the development of air mail, according to the Department of Commerce.

Surely the operation of these airways will call for the early use of capacity altimeters in both of these national airways. The following figures will give some idea how commercial aviation, with but little aid about it all, is striding forward.

Germany's airplanes flew a total of 5,921,593 miles over regular airways last year, carrying 102,681 passengers, 3,225,355 pounds of express cargo, and 1,057,812 pounds of mail to lead the world in the development of scheduled flying. German planes averaged 33,000 miles daily during 1927.

Airplanes in the United States flew 5,809,929 miles during the same period, carrying 9572 passengers, 2,261,507 pounds of express, and 1,654,165 pounds of mail. The American air mail development outdistanced all of the nations of Europe, but passenger service in the United States, now enjoying some impetus, has lagged.

Airplanes of 11 European nations flew 14,129,034 miles over regular airways last year, according to the Department of Commerce statistics, carrying a total of 199,346 passengers, 9,534,580 pounds of express, and 2,628,547 pounds of mail. The planes averaged daily a total of 76,531 miles over their scheduled European routes, with the heaviest concentration of transport flying existing in Germany, France and Great Britain.

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—the woman whose frock came from Loveman's feels an inner glow of pride. For Loveman's fashions are first to be admired in any group.

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"Where you have the privilege of personal selection and always get the most of the best for the least."

## Radio University, First of Its Kind, Has Gained Permit

Civic Groups of California  
Unite to Promote Enterprise  
Costing \$2,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Radio Commission has granted a permit to the first university of the air. The construction permit went to the Pacific Western Broadcasting Foundation for a \$2,000,000 station to be located outside Los Angeles. The station will be operated by colleges, federations of women's clubs, parent-teacher groups, state boards of education and other civic groups.

The board of directors includes four college presidents, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leland Stanford, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, Whitlitt College; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, Mills College, and Dr. James A. Blaisdell, Claremont College. The station is strictly educational and civic in its purpose.

Two prominent club women, Miss Mary Workman and Mrs. Carrie Parsons Bryant, vice-president of the Los Angeles Board of Education, are directors. Bishop Bertrand Stevens is president of the foundation. The University of Southern California, Occidental College, Scripps College, and Pomona College are also represented on the board of directors by one or more trustees.

The foundation was launched as a practical aid in integrating groups interested in radiocasting into a comprehensive institution, the facilities of which, from practically any section of the three Pacific southwest states, will be available.

Agriculture, sociology, household problems, citizenship, Americanization, orientation, and many other courses will be put on the air by the co-operating colleges and universities and other organizations. Land wires will connect the various institutions to the transmitter for purposes of radiocasting. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, internationally known physicist, has indicated that the California Institute of Technology, of which he is head, will provide engineering and technical service.

Finances will be provided by co-operating institutions, by income from an endowment fund, and by annuities of interested parties. It is estimated that more than \$2,000,000 will be invested. The transmitter should be ready for operation within the next six or eight months.

## Back-to-Land Move Advantages Cited

Country and City Standards  
Incomparable, Says Expert  
on Rural Life

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Standards of living in country and city are not comparable, in the opinion of C. J. Galpin, in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Department of Agriculture.

"In all controversies over the farm and city," said Dr. Galpin, "it is well to get the underlying facts. Modern socialization of the farming community would place farm life in a position of high advantage for all who love nature, outdoor life and children. Rationally organized suburban residence communities for all

## Tipp's

130 PEACHTREE ARCADE  
"SERVICE ABOVE ALL"  
Where Values Prevail

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We would right to your head any hat you desire. We also clean, re-lace, re-model and re-trim your felt and velvet hats.

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Whitehall Street Atlanta

## Free Employment Bureau Plan Urged to Offset Abuses

National Consumers' League  
Sees Need for Nation-Wide  
System in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Further development of a nation-wide system of free municipal, state and federal employment agencies as a means of eliminating labor employment abuses, is urged in a resolution just adopted by the National Consumers' League at its twenty-ninth annual meeting just held here.

Secretaries of branch leagues representing 15 states throughout the country attended the sessions, at which various ways of improving labor conditions, especially with regard to women and children in industry, were discussed.

A resolution urging the establishment of a system of employment agencies under the public administration adopted by the meeting, cites the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently when it held that the fundamental involved in the licensing of commercial ticket agencies embraced only the regulation of their fees. Because unemployed working people are not in a position to go into court to test the justice of fees charged, the resolution adds, they are thus afforded no practical resource from employment agency abuses.

The league also adopted a resolution reaffirming its effort to procure wage legislation in the various states modeled after the fair wage laws which are in force in the United States and Massachusetts. In many occupations, the resolution declared, large numbers of women are employed at a wage level which is inadequate for the maintenance of minimum living standards. Minimum wage legislation, it was added, has proved to be most efficacious in raising the lowest wage levels.

Remedial steps to eliminate hazards in industry and to remove boys and girls from occupations and environments in industry to which they were unsuited were approved by the league.

At the annual dinner held in the Astor Hotel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the league, urged further protection for women in states where they are now permitted to engage in night work.

This will give Philadelphia two large landing fields within easy reach of the City Hall. The Camden airport site is 11 minutes by motor from the center of the city, over a distance of about four miles. The new airport, according to specifications, will have runways of not less than 2500 feet in eight directions, one being 3500 feet. The plan provides for boundary lights, beacons, hangars for permanent construction, together with an administration building, restaurant, ticket office and other appurtenances required for the Department of Commerce rating. The site will cover about 200 acres.

Special plans are being made in the layout to accommodate passenger and mail aircraft and for the training of students in aviation. Nicholas B. Ludington of New York is president of the company and C. Townsend Ludington second vice-president of National Air Transport, Inc., and president of the Ludington-Philadelphia Flying Service, Inc., is chairman of the board of directors.

## MIDDLEBURY HOME COMING

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Five hundred alumni have already made reservations for the first Middlebury College Homecoming Week on Nov. 17, according to Edgar Wiley, secretary of the alumni body.

## Regenstein's

—56 years in Atlanta—

## MILLINERY

Ladies' and Misses'

## APPAREL

Whitehall Street, Atlanta

Now there's a Premier for every purse and purpose.

M. RICH BROS., Inc.

DEPARTMENT STORE

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"A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION"

## Flail the Queen!

—and as you begin your reign as Queen of the Household we wish to be among the first of your subjects to bow down before you and offer our services in unstinted measure.

We have served your Mother, and perhaps your Grandmother, since 1869, and we hope to have the pleasure of serving you as time goes on.

As soon as you have gotten "Mumsie" and "Daddy" properly subdued and in their proper places we would be delighted to have you visit with us and make your own selections from our special Infant's and Juvenile Department.

## The Keely Company

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Humorous Favors and Tallies

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## The Friendly Gift

A leather-bound volume of Longfellow or Keats—Sarah Lockwood's "Antiques"—adventures for tots and 'teens—travel and philosophy—biography—Bibles. Gifts that will create a warm glow of gratitude long after the holidays have passed.

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# House and Garden

## Chrysanthemums in Many Styles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Chicago

FOR more than 16 years, August Koch, chief florist of the huge conservatory in Garfield Park, Chicago, has been studying the styles suited to the different varieties of chrysanthemums in the conservatory's collection. There are 581 species and varieties in the present chrysanthemum show. He has found the one best style for some of them, but is still trying to discover it for others.

The first style that comes to mind for a new variety is the single stem. For this all branches are kept pinched back, all flower buds are rubbed off except one. The entire strength of the plant is sent into one stem and a single flower. This style is suited to many of the varieties with incurved petals; to some varieties with reflexed petals; to an occasional anemone-flowered, hairy, or other chrysanthemum. It is exceedingly unbecoming to many varieties.

The next style that comes to mind is the standard or tree shape. When grown in this form, a chrysanthemum is kept to a single stem until it reaches a certain height, then is pinched back to induce profuse branching at the top. Each branch bears one flower of moderate size. This style is perhaps suited to a greater number of varieties than the single stem style, but there are many varieties that appear absurd when grown in tree style.

The specimen style is a trying one; and comparatively few varieties qualify for it. Plants to be grown in this form are fastened to a small wire frame, which is enlarged, hoop by hoop, as the plant increases in size. As each new hoop is added, each branch is pinched back to induce further branching. By the time it reaches blooming size, a specimen plant may be 7 feet across with as many as 600 small branches. Each branch will bear a flower of moderate size. The plants could be grown to even greater diameters. Most of the plants in the Garfield Park Conservatory Chrysanthemum Show because the conservatory doors will not admit a larger plant. It takes a master of his craft to grow a fine specimen plant, because a single mistake or a single injury to a branch ruins the symmetry of the plant. It takes a most graceful type of chrysanthemum to make a good looking specimen—small pompon chrysanthemums grown in this style, for example, are absurd.

The hanging basket style is even more trying than the specimen. Most varieties look lumpy or floppy or generally untidy when grown in this style; but there is an occasional variety for which the style is perfect. The conservatory has a seedling of its own, that is fairly like in charm when grown as a hanging basket, although most common place when grown in any other style.

When no other style can be found for a variety, it is grown as a pot plant. Most of the garden chrysanthemums look best this way—although an occasional variety is suited to some other style.

To the chrysanthemum enthusiast, the annual chrysanthemum shows at Garfield Park Conservatory are among the great chrysanthemum style shows of the country. For the general public, however, the great interest is in the color effects. During the years that Chief Florist Koch has been striving to find the style best suited to the individuality of each variety, he has also been growing seedling chrysanthemums to fill the color gaps between existing varieties so he can arrange his shows as great color symphonies. As a result of his work in growing seedlings, he is now able to display what many visitors declare to be the most exquisite blending of color to be found in any chrysanthemum show anywhere.

The present show closes the night of Dec. 2. Admission to it is free, for the Conservatory is part of the public park system of Chicago.

## Humble Pie Plate Bathing Resort

WE DECIDED that it really was not necessary to have pie during the summer. The great decision was reached one very warm morning in early June when we realized the fact that our visitors were badly in need of water.

So after watching robins, blue jays, nuthatches, thrushes, flickers, woodpeckers, redbirds, wrens and even a bullfinch come and go to say nothing of the usual army of noisy sparrows—we took the family pie plate out of doors and set it under the shade of a cherry tree. Down the extreme end of the long garden was a real bird bath (belonging to a wealthy neighbor). Across the way in another well-kept piece of property was also a very handsome one, and right next door a brand new bath had recently been placed.

Waiting Lines of Birds  
But the humble pie plate, as with many other simple possessions of life, seemed to hold the greatest attraction. From that time on—early morning until dusk—the improvised bath was in constant use. On one occasion, hearing an unusual amount of squawking, we saw a plump and very young robin, still in the speckled stage, sitting in the plate with an interested crowd looking on. In a few moments, after much splashing and hopping in and out, he finished his bath. The vacant place was immediately taken by two friendly sparrows, who dipped up

and down joyously together. After them came a veritable waiting line of eager bathers. The big blue jay, with a vigorous shake, almost emptied the dish, therefore we resorted to the garden hose and so managed that a slight trickle would always refill it after a too energetic bather.

Squirrels Join the Party  
The blackbirds monopolized the bath so much and so long that a boy visitor offered to "go out and drive them off." Our squirrel friends were not averse to availing themselves of the water thus provided, and whenever any unusual splashing was heard we knew full well that our friend with the extremely bushy tail was in full possession of the bath. The scattering of crumbs, nuts, etc., around the plate was an added attraction to these little creatures

## Garden Clubs

Activity in All Parts of Florida

SANFORD, Fla., Nov. 16.—Organized garden club work in Florida is only a few years old. It had a most modest beginning, but as time goes by, and interest spreads, the Florida Federa-

tion of Garden Clubs bids fair to be the agency of untold benefit to the flora of the State. Florida is a very long State, extending from the thirty-first parallel, southward to the twenty-fifth, a distance of some 700 miles, resulting in three distinct zones, where the growth is so different that it is hard to classify them all as Florida gardens. In the northern and northwestern sections, where every winter has its frosts, are many beautiful and well-beloved old places, where roses grown on their own roots blossom for years and years, where camellias spread themselves in their varnished splendor, and where azaleas, and tea olives and many varieties of evergreen make veritable trees. Back in the days of the old March of the great state, wreaths of the pretentious home and the cabin, and every doorway has its massive borders of narcissus, snowdrops, jonquils and daffodils, flowering in the spring air with fragrance, and never disturbed except to be divided with a neighbor. City streets and country roads are lined with magnificent live oaks, and except for the presence of a few hardy palms, the landscape is exactly like that of most other southern states.

In the middle section of Florida, cutting across from Palatka, old Decades difference is seen. Beautiful Cocos Plumosa Palms, along with Washingtonians, and Phoenix in variety tower above gorgeous hibiscus. Great oleanders line the roadsides and evergreen plantings are lightened by the presence of bright-leaved foliage plants. Many roses are successfully grown, and bloom the year round. The number of blooming shrubs increases as one drives southward, and a distinguishing feature of the landscape in late winter and early spring, is the wealth of Bougainvillea, and the glorious Bignonia Venusta, so appropriately known as Flame Vine. The soil is sandy, and in common with other sections of the State the bulbous plants are many and splendid.

Southward from Rockledge the gardens grow more exotic in their character. Many evergreens and shrubs of the more northern locations make exaggerated growth here, but they are quite outshone by the coconut and royal palms, the crotons and the richly colored acalyphas. Fascinating tropical trees, even more striking than the well-known poinciana and Jacaranda, tower above curious creepers and giant ferns that slyly insinuate their roots in the difficult coquina-bound soil. The moisture laden atmosphere and the splendid sunshine alone for the scantiness of earth depth, and make of these South Florida gardens a picture of wondrous beauty. This great diversity of garden

materials, many of them capable of adaptation, and interchangeable, adds great zest to the annual coming together of those who make and love beauty spots about their homes. Each section has some attraction peculiarly its own to be exploited and studied.

Certain individuals and firms have for years been patiently importing and trying out plant immigrants from such similar latitude and climate as parts of Asia, Africa, Mexico, South America and the islands of the South Sea, and after a long process of proving and eliminating a great many of these are being offered by commercial nurseries. It was not, however, until the garden clubs began meeting, with their enthusiastic comparing of notes, their study of bulletins and books, and their commandeering of experts in landscape work and horticulture, that interest in the novel became anything like general. It has now come to the place where the making of a Florida garden is not only a thing of joy and delight, but a splendid adventure into the unknown. So great has this spirit of investigation become that the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs is now sponsoring a movement toward the establishment of a great botanical garden on a piece of land south of Miami, now belonging to the War Department. There is almost no limit to the possibilities of such a garden, and the project will enlist the best efforts of the federation for some time to come.

## Multicolored Lupins

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALTHOUGH the blue lupin has long been a popular herbaceous perennial, the new varieties, which range in color from white to red and purple to deep blue, are not so well known. So arresting are they, however, when in flower, that groups in beds or borders, that all lovers of this handsome flower should give them a trial, and provided the dead blooms are immediately removed the flowering season may be prolonged until the autumn.

When cut for the house, large pitchers filled with their purple, blue and pink spikes, strike a most decorative note. Only half-open blooms should be used. These herbaceous perennials are extremely hardy, and are useful subjects for either sunny or partially shady borders. The planting and division of old plants should take place in spring or autumn, and new stock is easily raised from seed sown in June.

Some attractive varieties are: Happiness, rich wine purple; Hawker, pale blue and new blue, and Marion Cran, a lovely clear pink, also Downers Delight, a fine red.

Red Feather Chocolates  
\$1.00 a pound by mail.  
Made of the Finest Materials  
RED FEATHER FARM  
Bedford, Mass.

## Singing Canaries

GENUINE HAZAR MOUNTAIN  
Carefully Selected, Hardy,  
Healthy Singers, \$2.50  
Annual Value at This Price.  
Genuine St. Andrews Roll-  
ers, \$1.50. Every one a Fine  
Noted Singer. Shipped safely  
in boxes. Make orders care-  
fully filled. Send 10c in stamps for "Book on  
How to Care for them."  
BARKER, Inc., "The Bird  
45 CORTLAND STREET, New York

## No Frozen Faucets

Non-freezing wall hydrants permit use of outside water in cold weather. Heavy brass faucet and valve are connected through wall by 1/2 inch galvanized pipe. Orders should specify pipe size, minimum length slightly longer than thickness of cellar wall.  
Prices prepaid in U. S. A.:  
9" pipe \$3.00, 12" \$3.50, 15" \$4.00, 20" \$4.50  
Frost-Proof Hydrant Co., Trenton, O.

## IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFT

THE 6-IN-1 SIX-COLOR PENCIL  
Order one for yourself NOW, and several for the kiddies. Clip this advertisement as a reminder.  
Operating through the one barrel, this unique pencil writes in the 6 colors: RED, BLUE, GREEN, PURPLE, YELLOW and WHITE. Colors instantly interchangeable—a mechanical marvel. Best toy ever for a festive novelty, but a sturdy, long-lasting practical necessity for students, office workers, checkers, Teachers, Artists, Clerks, Architects, Draftsmen, and all business and professional people.  
ONLY ONE OF THIS KIND  
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## Choosing Material for the Small Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Cos Cob, Conn.

THE purpose of a garden is to obtain well-regulated color effects with flowering plants. The smaller garden, unable to accommodate a large number of plants, must contain only those subjects among plants that have proven dependably hardy, floriferous, and of good habit. Any plant can be used effectively if placed in a congenial and suitable situation. Therefore, in choosing plants for the garden, usually an open place, it will be best to see that they are of the type that thrive and appear well in such a location.

The amateur is apt to be confused by the long array of names that constitute the tradesman's list. Latin names are generally used, which does not render the list any clearer to one unfamiliar with them. A number of native plants are listed with the garden perennials, often without being designated as such. These natives of our woods and fields are not always at home in sunny garden, but natives are to be grown, they will be happier if planted in specially prepared borders. For those native to the woodland, prepare a border along the shaded side of the house. A planting such as this, with ferns added, is the best solution to that difficult problem of what to plant on the shady side of the house. Quite a few of the wild plants found growing in the fields will thrive in the garden, but only a few are suitable.

Two natives frequently listed among garden perennials are the baneberries, *Actaea rubrum*, and *spicata*. These are large-leaved, woodland plants, bearing modest white flowers which are followed by red or white berries. These plants are effective enough for ground cover in a place with a woody atmosphere, but they lose their substance when planted in the open garden. They cannot compete successfully with the showy perennials, and can contribute little more than green foliage to the composition of the garden. The Solomon's seal, so charming on rocky, shaded, woodland ledges, will likewise appear ill at ease in the flower border.

There are some natives that make very effective material for the garden. The following will grow in either partial shade or open: *Hebe*, *Phlox divaricata*, *lavender*, *Mertensia virginica*, *lavender-blue*, *Polemonium reptans*, blue, and the *Lobelia cardinalis* and *syphylla*, scarlet and violet-blue. The *phlox*, *mercurialis*, and the *polemonium* are now effective for spring bulb plantings. The *Monarda* and *lobelia* bloom in midsummer. The butterfly weed, with its umbels of brilliant burnt-orange, demands sunny, well-drained soil. The false dragon-head, *Physostegia virginica*, bears its pinkish bloom in June and July, and will tolerate partial shade. The spiderwort, *Tradescantia virginica*, has tripetal flowers of purple, very good in combination with *Hemerocallis flava*. Most of our garden phlox were derived from native species, and the *Phlox Drummondii*, *coriopsis*, and so-called calliopis all hail from Texas. The golden-rod and mulleins of our fields are used in European gardens, but are not generally used for that purpose in their homeland.

For Edgings  
Certain rock-garden plants prove useful for edgings, but most of them require special conditions in order to attain their best growth. Plants that are at home in the garden soil or in niches between buildings, do not find the rich, heavy soil of the garden to their liking. *Alyssum*, *Arabis*, *armerias* and some anemones will grow in the border

and may be used with good results as edgings for plantings of early bulbs. Among garden plants there are certain subjects too aggressive and robust for the smaller garden. Chief among these is the Japanese buckwheat. This plant makes a stout, shrub-like growth and spreads about with astounding rapidity. Its greenish-white flowers possess so little beauty that its plant is hardly worth contending with. The plume-poppies, *Boccaccia cordata*, with its huge leaves and stalks had best be put in a place large enough for it to develop and show its beauty of leaf form and creamy bloom. The plant is truly handsome in front of a shrubbery. *Artemisia lactiflora*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Hellianthus rigidus* and others of the sunflower clan, and *Scabiosa caucasica* have all been accused of being too large or too rampant for the small border. The last-named is hard to forego, once seen, for its blue-lavender flowers are most attractive. There is no doubting that the *Hemerocallis fulva* is lusty and wayward. This plant, whose lawn-orange flowers appear in July, is more effective when growing in mass formation in a meadow or by a drive, than when cramped into a small place in the border. The native *Pseudocorus*, and the imported *Pseudocorus*, orderly as they seem in the swamp homes, run riot by seed and root when transferred to the fertile soil of the garden. Their offspring will become weeds in a short time.

## Winter Aconite

ONE of the first flowers to break the monotony of winter with their cheery buttercup-yellow cups framed in quaint little frills of green leaves, are the winter aconites (*Eranthis hyemalis*) which do not seem to be as widely grown as they deserve. When picked with short stems and floated in shallow bowls of water, they make a charming and distinctive centerpiece for a dinner table.

Another and more lasting method of utilizing them, however, for indoor decoration, is to lift a dozen or two from the open ground when they are coming into flower, and replant them in a large flat earthenware saucer or shallow bowl, filled with sifted earth and a little sand, just covering them with soil, and putting them about two inches apart. A covering of moss improves the appearance of the bowl or saucer.

After flowering they may be replanted in the garden. When increasing the stock of winter aconites, the small tubers should be planted two inches deep and two inches apart in October, November, or December, in shady borders, beds or lawns.

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## Sculpture Takes Its Place as Part of Garden Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
London

WHEN the Royal Horticultural Society decided to include in the International Exhibition for Garden Design, recently held in its new building, a section showing sculpture for gardens it represented a step toward the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire on the part of W. Reynolds-Stephens, president of the Royal British Sculptors, for the more general recognition of the relation of sculpture to gardens and garden design.

"When the Minister for Belgium came to our annual banquet," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "it went right to my heart when he referred to my favorite subject by saying that all the gardens of England that he had visited reminded him of a beautifully designed ring or pendant with the jewel missing—the jewel being a piece of fine sculpture. The finest place for a good piece of sculpture, except for little things, in our climate is a garden. The light in a private house is quite unsuitable for sculpture except in some nobleman's large place where one gets a very big hall."

Mr. Reynolds-Stephens then went on to say a few words regarding the placing of sculpture. "It should," he said, "be mainly in positions where there is some formal design: on terraces, in certain fine, dignified walks, or associated with big decorative fountains. But often in the most wild gardens you will find that something, like many of the small things shown in the exhibition, will look delightful, peeping over some bush perhaps. The suitability of sculpture panels for garden wall decoration was also emphasized by him, and he illustrated and carried his point when he drew attention to the beautiful set of four by W. Reid Dick, which the writer had already noticed as imparting an unexpected sense of beauty to otherwise blank walls. Note this, garden lovers, who are troubled with just such blank spaces. The layout of this section of the exhibition was designed by Mr. Reynolds-Stephens. A notable instance of a fine setting for sculpture was seen in the line of tapering cypress trees with a lily pond at their base, around which a garden group by C. S. Jagger stood out boldly in contrasting whiteness.

Two types of design were offered as subjects, single figures or classic designs including several figures and other items. Among the first came Sir W. Goscombe John's "The Elf" in bronze, crouching under her pedestal, set in the center of a pond, and the same sculptor's dancing boy "Joyance" on tiptoe with exultation, arms flung wide open and laughing face upturned. A delightful figure to meet unexpectedly in some shady cultivated dell or presiding over a formal parterre.

Of the latter type of design was the "Bird Bath" in bronze and stone by Mr. Reynolds-Stephens, a dignified and attractive conception suited to architectural surroundings with

its classical bronze figures back to back, surmounted by a clear sea-green glass sphere. The "Pountain of the Valkyrie" by Gilbert Bayes was another very decorative example.

The last named is the "Blue-Robed Bambino," and another exhibit suggested the question whether



"The Elf," by Sir W. Goscombe John, One of the Pieces of Garden Sculpture Shown in the Royal Horticultural Society's Recent International Exhibition for Garden Design.

the use of salt-glazed pottery is justifiable in gardens where its color challenges comparison with the imitable tints of nature. The charm of such figures, however, in conservatories, winter gardens, and loggias and verandas which look out upon grassy or woodland spaces, is undoubted.

While there were such notable figures as those of "The Sower," and "The Mower," by the late Sir Hamo Thornycroft, the exhibition contained a large number of quite small pieces, especially figures of children, and this was practical because after all there are more small gardens than big ones, and the smallest garden, especially in a city, can be beautified all the year around by an appropriate piece of sculpture.

Among many places worthy of mention was a delightful figure of

a sleeping child, with lovely and characteristically placed hands and feet, called "A Little Lovely Dream," by Christine Gregory, and "The Circle of Spring," a charming, stooping figure of a girl, by the same—both with that whimsical quality that made them suited to garden surroundings. Another desirable char-

acteristic of garden sculpture was exemplified in Phoebe Stabler's laughing little "Girl with a Swan" in cream pottery. A delicious laughing baby mounted on a baby "Dancing Bear" by E. M. Alexander included a touch of humor in its general joyousness, and one felt inclined to laugh with the child just as though it had been a real one. And, indeed, where would one be happy if not in a garden?

Southward from Rockledge the gardens grow more exotic in their character. Many evergreens and shrubs of the more northern locations make exaggerated growth here, but they are quite outshone by the coconut and royal palms, the crotons and the richly colored acalyphas. Fascinating tropical trees, even more striking than the well-known poinciana and Jacaranda, tower above curious creepers and giant ferns that slyly insinuate their roots in the difficult coquina-bound soil. The moisture laden atmosphere and the splendid sunshine alone for the scantiness of earth depth, and make of these South Florida gardens a picture of wondrous beauty. This great diversity of garden

materials, many of them capable of adaptation, and interchangeable, adds great zest to the annual coming together of those who make and love beauty spots about their homes. Each section has some attraction peculiarly its own to be exploited and studied.

Certain individuals and firms have for years been patiently importing and trying out plant immigrants from such similar latitude and climate as parts of Asia, Africa, Mexico, South America and the islands of the South Sea, and after a long process of proving and eliminating a great many of these are being offered by commercial nurseries. It was not, however, until the garden clubs began meeting, with their enthusiastic comparing of notes, their study of bulletins and books, and their commandeering of experts in landscape work and horticulture, that interest in the novel became anything like general. It has now come to the place where the making of a Florida garden is not only a thing of joy and delight, but a splendid adventure into the unknown. So great has this spirit of investigation become that the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs is now sponsoring a movement toward the establishment of a great botanical garden on a piece of land south of Miami, now belonging to the War Department. There is almost no limit to the possibilities of such a garden, and the project will enlist the best efforts of the federation for some time to come.

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# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## New Museum Wing Plenteously Shows Matchless Beauty

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

How long it will remain so we would not venture to forecast, but certainly for a considerable time the new portion of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will stand as the finest achievement of its sort in any American or European city, as housing a display of home interiors and furnishings of many periods, earlier than 1800.

The word "museum" is likely to suggest, to many people, walls crowded with fine paintings or rare tapestries; glass cases filled with carefully arranged objects of any one of a thousand kinds; extensive galleries in which furniture is placed on platforms next the walls; sculpture massed in such spaces as may be available for it.

All these methods of display are the quite natural outgrowth of grouping objects according to their classification, rather than showing them in the surroundings in which they were made to be used. There is a certain advantage in having a room filled with furniture which is all of the Jacobean or the Louis XV or some other single period. No matter how the room may otherwise be, the person who is seeking merely the technicalities of a topic may be wholly satisfied with the manner and surroundings.

The Modern Manner at Its Best

But most of us are not thinking of fine furniture, tapestries, paintings, rugs and ceramics as things so rated and aside from the practical

or decorative purposes for which such things were intended. If these products of artists and artisans in different lines can be shown as they were used in the home, their qualities and values are appreciated immeasurably more than in the common class grouping.

The decided desirability of following the policy last outlined has been appreciated by museum authorities for some time, although one need not look back many years to see the beginnings of its practice. Several of the larger American cities have gone far in this direction, notably New York and Philadelphia. The former in its American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art has brought together the finest group of American rooms so far opened to the public. The new Philadelphia museum shows less of American origin but includes important European examples.

While we dislike to make comparisons, to do so seems to offer the most ready means of suggesting the importance of the Boston opening which occurs for the public on Nov. 22. So we will add that it will show to visitors not only American rooms dating from 1700 to 1800, but also examples of English origin built between about 1490 and 1780, and several French rooms of the seventeenth century. These are all arranged quite closely to a chronological order, and are furnished very much as they might have been when occupied by their original owners.

Difficult as it is to choose from all these sections the few which we have space to mention, it must be done, omitting all but two or three. Happily, we expect to have other opportunities to express our pleasure in parts of this showing which cannot now be noticed.

A feature of these installations which will be appreciated by the public is that all these 50 rooms and galleries are so planned that they may be seen in their proper order by making a continuous round of all floors without retracing one's route. If an English friend were with us when making this round, he would see here a room such as is not found in any museum in his homeland. This is the Tudor Room, from Somersetshire, dating about 1490. The exact site of its origin is unknown.

as yet, although the museum management hopes that it may some time be determined. Buildings of wood of this age are extremely rare, if not almost unknown. This example, wholly of oak, shows both the inner and outer walls of a first-floor corner room of a residence probably belonging to a person of high station in church or state.

Heavy beamed ceiling, diamond-paned and leaded windows, the linen-fold paneling of the interior, are truly impressive, even without remembering that all this was fashioned and occupied as a home before Columbus and his caravels sailed toward this then unknown land. The restorations and additions required in installing this room were but slight, and here as elsewhere the members of the staff are most particular in pointing out whatever liberties they have been obliged to take with the original material.

This is the gift of Mrs. Edward Foote Dwight in memory of her parents, George Parsons and Sarah Elizabeth Eddy Parsons.

Chippendale, Interior Decorator

The name of Chippendale is used so much that it is not surprising to know that it is occasionally abused. It is connected, by no possible reason, with forms which are sometimes wholly different from his actual designs. So, when one knows that what he is looking at is probably of Chippendale make, or certainly in his style, great is one's satisfaction in the next room which we visit. All the furniture is in the finest Chippendale manner, and possibly his

ence. The harmonious details include a clock, dating about 1750, as does the room, and carved wood candle sconces of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. Paintings which appear over the doors and in the center of the ceiling are as they were originally placed.

It is difficult to express one's pleasure in the pure harmony of this mid-eighteenth century interior from Woodcote Park, Surrey, England. Any one of its details—sconces, clock, cornice, chairs or fireplace—would instantly bring the name Chippendale to the lips of anyone who knew well that man's work. Altogether these and many other features form an ensemble which leaves one silent with delight. We will attempt no further description here, in the hope that every reader may sometime see it. The room and its contents are the gift of Eben Howard Gay.

In nearly all the rooms of this great undertaking, we meet a lively suggestion of domesticity and

healthy good cheer. The restrictions to visitors are so slight that one remembers only by effort that these rooms are, after all, not open for hospitality but for inspection.

Thus, it seems to us, the museum management has achieved, possibly, their greatest success in one direction—that of so selecting and placing their objects that they appeal not only to the reason, but to the sensibilities of those who see them. Here animation is felt everywhere, and a feeling of intimacy and friendliness.

High Credit Due Here  
Throughout all these 50-odd sections the structural work of installation has been so skillfully done that few visitors are likely to think

of it at all. Nowhere did we notice the slightest detail of anything short of the highest craftsmanship. It should not be out of place to mention here the architectural and mechanical skill, the almost endless planning and adjustment that must have been necessary in accomplishing this splendid result. If one can imagine the walls of all these many rooms separated into

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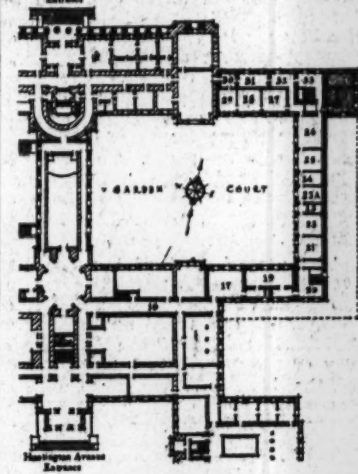
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actual output. More than that, and most amazing, the paneled walls, fireplace and the ceiling just as truly carry the peculiar ornamental scrollwork which speaks for itself as either done by him or under his influence.

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of another-world-ness given by a number of the interiors.

In a similar manner did fine homes such as some rooms come from look out on spacious formal settings of greenery, in both England and France. This seems to be the final possible adjunct to the happiest achievable placing of such examples of home interiors. It makes still keener the feeling of close contact with the social as well as the artistic activities of certain periods of which the rooms are typical.

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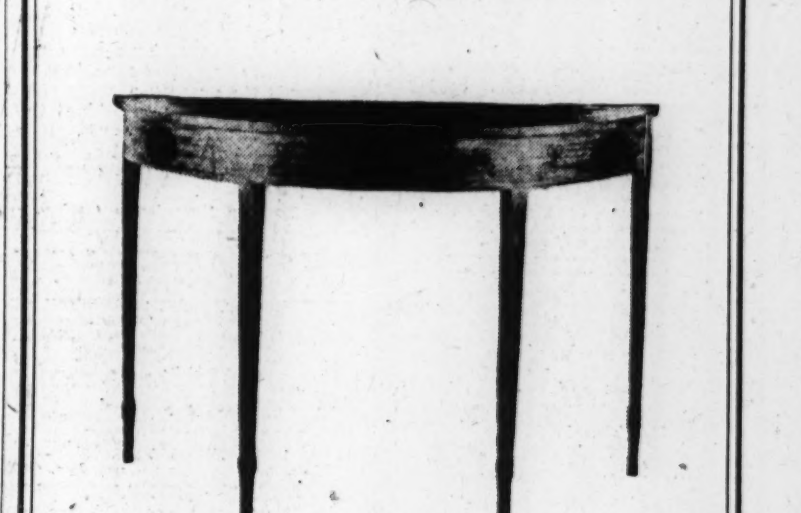
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# Music News of the World

## Schubert and the Muses

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

THE best-known portraits show Schubert always as a schoolmaster, grave, bespectacled, wearing a collar with points which ran into his cheeks and a large black tie tight around his neck. A schoolmaster he was; his father was that too, and he had to be one; but he did not like teaching dull things. One imagines without difficulty that he got little pleasure from drilling knowledge into turbulent small boys in a suburb of Vienna where he taught for a time. Little boys were not his audience elect. Indeed, he was shy; short, fat, not handsome. Little boys were not indulgent. But he was kind and full of enthusiasm as soon as he found himself among friends. He liked having friends, was sociable, gay or at least managed to seem so directly he was in his company. No sooner had he a little free time than he looked up his friends, he talked, joked, sat at the piano, played "ländler" and waltzes.

Above all he liked young girls. They were the society of which he had most need and never wearied of which always charmed him. Wherever he was young girls were sure to be, just as if they had been collected especially for him. Wherever he went they clustered round him. Not one ever felt in love with him, but they found him pleasant and amusing. He knew so well how to make them dance, and if some had pretty voices he knew so well how to make them sing. He made them sing his own songs, which were simple, and without offending the taste of the day had a peculiar accent.

**His True Muses**

None of these girls could understand, it is true, how such lovely songs, which saddened or gladdened their hearts, could spring from that large-headed, little man, but the young girls did not ask themselves these questions for long; they danced, they sang and thought about the young man they loved. But he, Franz Schubert, knew well that these girls were his true muses, the sources of his inspiration, and he met them constantly throughout his life. During a journey in Upper Silesia he wrote to his brother: "In the house I live in at Steys, there are eight young girls, all pretty. The

## Leipsic Conductorless Orchestra

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WHAT would musical life be without conductors? They are heroes for the public. Their pantomime on the concert stage, at the desk, seems indispensable for concert enjoyment. Individual art is expressed in their gestures, and who is believed to be the most powerful assistant of the composer, though, now and then, he fatally changes what a master has written. Can the conductor be dispensed with? Would the public miss him, if he were absent? Of course, it would seldom notice his wool-gathering, for things in an orchestra would often go on without any disturbance, even if a conductor were to forget to give his signs. But this happens with Richard Strauss, who was so deeply inspired by the fellow-composer whose work he performed, and so fully absorbed by his own dreams that the men of the orchestra disappeared from his sight. We are in a period where collectivism in art is proclaimed. The music of the individual has to submit to the needs of the mass. That ought to have been so always, but most unhappily the man at the desk considered himself as a sort of Napoleon, acting not as a representative of the mass, but as the "creator" of the work.

Moscow has given the finest example of an ensemble without conductor with the Persimfans orchestra, and all the foreign conductors who have visited that town are unanimous in praising the high standard of its playing. It goes without saying that the conductors of this orchestra must have been prepared with the greatest care, in more rehearsals than under a conductor's baton. For it is the individual that spares much rehearsal work. If he is great, he is also a great organizer, and organization, in this case also, saves time.

The Leipsic Symphony Orchestra

has followed the example of the Moscow people. They gave a first concert in the Berlin Volksbühne, where collective art is said to have found its residence. It would be inexact to declare that it did not come up to our expectations, which were not high enough to justify our disappointment. They had chosen for their Berlin appearance a Beethoven program. Now we are accustomed to hear Beethoven performed pretty well by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, even when the conductor is bad, or so amateurish that it would be dangerous to depend upon his shortcomings. The Leipsic Symphony Orchestra, though possessing the same routine as the latter, played with remarkable precision. We have certainly heard more heroic performances of the "Eroica," but we received a very clear impression of the orchestra's discipline, and that they could see each other. They seemed more inspired than an orchestra under a mediocre conductor. For the present, however, conductors have no reason to be uneasy. Their importance may be overrated, but they cannot be dispensed with. Let us hope that they will succeed in blending individual and collective art into a satisfying whole. A great part of musical life lies in their hands.

## The 'Dresden Amen'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

TO HAVE an experience of choral music of an exalted, even if very brief, sort, be present when the choir of the United States Military Academy sings the "Dresden Amen," at the close of a service in the chapel at West Point.

Wagner was on the verge of using the strain of melody on which this response is built, in "Tannhäuser." He invented a weak cadential formula more or less in imitation of it, to serve as a motive relating to the hero of that piece. He had a better idea in composing "Parsifal," when he adopted the "Amen" outright and worked it into the texture of his score, devising sonorities incomparably noble and majestic.

To hear a note or two of music effectively performed is worth a trip of 50 miles any time. For myself, I consider the "Dresden Amen" as great a matter in its few ascending notes and its inevitable harmonies as all "Tannhäuser" and "Parsifal" together; and I write, having just attended, as I write, a brilliant performance of the first-named of these two works at the Metropolitan Opera House.

## Horowitz Plays With Cleveland Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff conducting and Vladimir Horowitz as soloist, threw the usually somewhat restrained Cleveland audience into an uproar after a brilliant performance of Beethoven's "Third Piano Concerto." Heard for the first time in Cleveland, Horowitz had faced an audience so expectant of something astounding that it seemed doubtful the anticipation could be realized, but the eloquent melodies of the concerto (albeit rather over-enriched with octave passages and huge chords of such power that they seemed almost to drown the orchestra's voices) carried the listeners in breathless attention through the long opening Allegro, and fairly conquered them in the superb Finale. There was much desire expressed that Cleveland might hear this pianist in recital.

Sokoloff had built a program round the long concerto that served in place of a symphony—Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture to "A May Night," and, after the intermission, the "Salome" of Richard Strauss. The performance of the familiar variations upon the Schubert song, "Death and the Maiden," was of the utmost delicacy and expressiveness, with no over-sentimentality, the whimsical serenade of Wolf had just the right spirit, and a lovely tenderness; the dance of Salome was a riot of gay instrumental color. Sokoloff read these dissimilar works with fine artistry.

## Casella's Violin Concerto

By VICTOR BELAIEV

AN ATTENTIVE examination of Alfredo Casella's recent compositions reveals that in them he restricts himself to a circle of definite musical ideas, to which he constantly returns. If we take his Concerto for string quartet, his Partita for piano and orchestra, his "Scarlattiana Suite," also for piano and orchestra, and, lastly, the Concerto for violin and orchestra just written, we shall see that his thought continually revolves in a circle of definite melodic ideas, or, more correctly, rhythmic formulae. Amongst them our attention will first be attracted to the formula of the Siciliana, which is always worked out in a masterly fashion by Casella. Want of space prevents us from dealing with a number of others. The important thing here is to establish the fact that the composer's imagination has lately been devoted to the solution of a series of identical musical problems, for each of which he finds

concert Siget! gave a recital, at which he played with particular success, especially the slow movement of Beethoven's Violin Sonata in A major, op. 30. As usual, his program included novelties, on this occasion Karol Saymanowski's "Fountains of Aethusa," and three dances by the young Rumanian composer, Filip Lazar. Saymanowski's piece from the series entitled "Myths" is enchanting in its color and pulsing resonance. As for Lazar's dances, it must be remarked that the mere fact of the inclusion of a composition by any young composer in a Siget! program means an enormous success for him. And there was no exception to the rule in the case of Lazar, who must feel proud that his work was presented to the audience in such a perfect performance. The dances belong to the category of those composed by Lazar with which I am familiar, though at times genuine imagination gives way to extravagant fancy.



JOSEPH SIGET

## Salmond Soloist With Los Angeles Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra concerts of Nov. 8 and 9 (second pair) were built mainly round the artistry of Felix Salmond, cellist, who gave up the Lalo D Minor Concerto and the obligato of Ernest Bloch's Hebrew Rhapsody, "Schelomo."

The remaining number on the program was the Goldmark Symphony No. 1, known as "The Rustic Wedding." Itemized "first time at the concert." One who is familiar with this commonplace kapellmeister-musik can readily perceive why the years have passed without its pre-eminence in the repertoire of the symphony program, having been reserved for the open air and popular concerts. It is typical pleasure resort fare. However, Director Schneevogt may be credited for not attempting to insert a more significant work into the score and giving it with the homely obviousness compatible with its import.

The atmosphere changed with Felix Salmond's smooth elegance of tone. Immediately the hard brilliancy of the orchestra which Schneevogt demands became transformed through an imitative loveliness of quality (the Philharmonic is a particularly flexible body) that made the entire concerto an exquisite experience. Salmond is an inspiration to all alike. His sincere intensity extends to orchestra conductor and audience. He has imagination, he projects through the tones of his cello in a unique simplicity. Ernest Bloch wrote magnificently when he produced the "Schelomo." The obligato, poetic and eloquent, spoke with the solemnity of the great prophet, and the composer's dignity of rhythm, laden with fine phrasing, was the handiwork of a master.

Schneevogt was at his best in the Bloch Rhapsody and conducted the

intricate score with thoughtful discrimination. The Glendale Symphony Orchestra, considerably enlarged and improved in quality, was a credit to Modest Altschuler, conductor, when it opened its season recently with Lucy Gates, soprano, as soloist. As usual Mr. Altschuler presented a Pacific coast premiere: "The Dance of the Witches," by Vasilenko, which had a splendid reading. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the Oberon Overture and Miss Gates' arias, the mad scene from "Lucia" and the "Bell Song" from "Lakmé," beautifully sung, completed the program.

The first popular concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra was especially enjoyable because of the inclusion of Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" Overture, which allowed us to hear Ilya Bronson play the lovely incidental solo. Mr. Bronson is first cellist of the orchestra, and is heard too seldom in solo work. Another number enabled the string orchestra to appear to advantage. It was Arsenky Variations on a Tchaikovsky theme; noteworthy because of its exquisite shading. Hazel Rhodes sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust." Griffes' "By a Lonely Forest Pathway" and "At the Water Waggon." Her voice was very pleasing.

## Philadelphians Bow to Stokowskian Dictum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Interest in concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra on Nov. 9 and 10 was about evenly divided between a Wagnerian program and the first operation of the new rule which prevents late comers from entering the Academy of Music until the intermission. Mr. Stokowski appeared on the dot of the hour to begin the concert, but considerably announced that, as the order was to go into effect at these concerts, he would wait a minute or two in order that "those unavoidably delayed" might have the opportunity to take their seats. There were about 20 of these who marched in at the last minute under the gaze of the entire audience and the benign smile of Mr. Stokowski; it is safe to say that none of these 20 will ever be late again, or if they are, they will remain outside until the intermission. Mr. Stokowski has skill and finesse in more ways than merely conducting an orchestra. A census taken at the beginning of the intermission showed that four persons holding seats in the parquet and not more than 15 in the whole house were sufficiently late to be affected by the new rule, and that all patiently waited until the doors opened at the intermission, so that Philadelphia again showed its Quaker characteristic of yielding to authority.

The program was played with that same consummate art of interpretation and execution which has characterized all the concerts of the present season. It opened with the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," that masterpiece of combined musical art and musical feeling, which was followed by the prelude to the third act of the same opera. In this number, that devotional mood, which prepares the listener for the ensuing scene of Sunday morning in the house of Hans Sachs, was as carefully developed and as thoroughly carried out as it has been in any operatic performance of Wagner's masterpiece in Philadelphia for many years. The Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," which closed the first part of the program, received an intense reading.

The second part of the program was devoted to the "Ring" opera. It consisted of the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried" and three numbers from "Götterdämmerung," the Rhine Journey of Siegfried, the Funeral Music of the hero and the great closing scene. All were beautifully played.

## The French Musical Film

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

THE talking film has been talked of for a long time. For 30 years M. Léon Gaumont has been studying a process of the talking cinema for which he has used successively the record synchronized with the film, then the film itself on which acoustic inscriptions have succeeded in being registered. This process is definitely accomplished, and has just been shown to us on the boulevards.

Musicians have not attached great importance to it, persuaded that it was a matter of giving a voice to cinema actors and not realizing that, actually, an invention like this was going to turn every economic law of the musical industry upside down.

**Audience Astonished**

The production that has just been shown has given food for thought. When one saw appear, on the screen, the violinist Robert Lazarus, and when, at the moment his bow attacked the strings, the singing of the violinist suddenly filled the hall; when one saw that the articulation of the sound corresponded strictly to the articulation of the fingers, a movement of astonishment and uneasiness passed over the hall. Invention achieved there a singularly deceptive phantom, a phantasmagoria. In his turn, the pianist Victor Gilles came and played some Chopin and his visible shadow behaved exactly as if it were alive. A singer and Mr. Louis Gaumont himself appeared in turn upon the screen with the same semblance of absolute realism. Not a break between the sound and the picture, a perfect simultaneity down to the smallest details, an exact concordance which allows me no more to speak of synchronization, because there is, not distant harmony, but absolute coincidence. Then came a long film without much interest that allowed the idea of orchestral adaptation without performers to be expressed, but this experiment, which was nevertheless very illuminating, did not provide sufficient artistic quality to make the masses understand the gravity of this revolution.

**Resources Unlimited**

Actually, when this invention is quite complete, it is very evident that the musical film will banish progressively from all our picture halls the little mediocre orchestras that still abound in them. When, on a film, a magnificent orchestral, vocal and choral commentary by the best artists and the finest orchestras of the world has been registered with perfection, what management would be stupid enough to continue to employ in every hall a group of second-rate musicians incapable of giving his entertainment so powerful an attraction?

The resources of the musical film are unlimited. For the moment, the high price of apparatus needed for its projection delays the distribution of this new technique, but when it is complete, it will be a revolution.

The Mousorgsky Fantasy, "A Night on Bald Mountain," the third of the novelties, and the most ancient, deserves the most favorable comment. Debussy's "La Mer" completed the list of orchestral selections and at the same time contributed elements of peace and quietude that, by contrast, were very acceptable.

Mr. Tibbett sang gloriously. His voice might with advantage be more brilliant, but he uses it with consummate skill, and what is of infinitely greater importance, he interprets with intelligent musical and textual appreciation of his selections.

has been achieved on a grand scale, the threat will become more defined. Let musicians be forewarned. They will not be able to fight against such a logical and strong movement. In the United States, we are told, orchestral musicians have founded a sinking fund that they feed by voluntary contributions. It is not with such a miserable weapon that this assault can be repulsed. French musicians contemplate doing the same thing. It will be time and money lost. They should adapt themselves to this progress and not fight it.

And, from now on, prudent families will do well not lightly to launch their children upon instrumental careers. Thanks to musical mechanism, progress will exert a selection upon artists. The best of each generation alone will be able to subsist. In the future, in each capital, we shall have brilliant instrumentalists and super-virtuosos who will supply, by records, films or radio, all the consumers of the land with music. That is the fact that one must learn to look in the face instead of fighting against the inevitable.

## Novelties on Program of Minneapolis Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS—A program that was neither too profound nor too taxing was played Nov. 9 by the Minneapolis orchestra. Under the leadership of Henri Verbrughe, with Lawrence Tibbett as assisting soloist. It is pleasant to listen to novelties once in a while and on this program there were three of them, that is, they were novelties so far as Minneapolis is concerned, although one of them, at least, has attained a very respectable middle age. This was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Russian Easter."

Von Frankenstein's "Variations on a Theme by Meyerbeer," the most modern of the trio, betrays not the slightest hint of modernism. It is a piece of straightforward writing in which the fundamental theme is never obscured by any of the well-known means adopted by men whose object seems to be obfuscation rather than clarification. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the composer had many clear ideas, for he does not venture very far, and then only hesitatingly. However, the work has the virtue of brevity.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Lines

(On the back of an invitation to a reception for a famous poet)

Let them go and take you by the hand,  
Saying: "How do you do?" and "Do you mind  
Hearing how very much I like your books?"  
Let them find you charming, stilly kind.

I will remain at home and read your lines  
And know more of you in that little while  
Than they, who will not know it is not you  
Who twists your face into a constant smile.

JOSIAH TITZEL.

## Heather in German Prose and Poetry

IN VIEW of the frequency with which heather is encountered in the north of Germany, it is entirely natural that this wild shrub, with its frail, purple bells, which the inhabitants claim can be heard delicately ringing under certain mystic conditions, can no more be excluded from the literature of that country than alpenrosen can be separated from Swiss literature, or plum blossoms and lotus flowers from Japanese poetry or prose. A two-hour walk along the elbstrand from Hamburg, just beyond the picturesque dwellings of Blankenese, there appear to view peculiarly formed, flat, brown heather hills, that in blossom time look reddish purple. Another short walk, and, emerging from the pine woods, there runs a footpath between broom, ferns and oak underbrush at a slight ascent, opening up a landscape of unusual enchantment and romance. One may view at one time the royal blossoming of the heather, the gleaming of the meadows hemming in the elbstrand, the violet-hued water, a mistily veiled far-view, and all of it topped by bright, golden cloud masses. And in direct contradiction there lie in one sunlit scene, water and landscape before one's gaze; the busy world traffic on the broad river, and slightly above it the set, undisturbed quiet of the wild heather fields. Truly, poetic outpourings have been made with less than one-tenth part of such charming inspiration.

As we proceed along this path, a backward glance reveals the narrow rowing of the frame of meadow green, and finally its complete disappearance from view, leaving only the misty stream, with the heather apparently growing right out of it; and between the glowing heather and the olive-tinted fir branches there rises ever and anon a gray smoke-ribbon from a passing, invisible steamer, while a little farther along the brown sail of a freighter drifts lazily by, as if pushing its way directly through the vegetation. Deep stillness reigns, broken only by an occasional boatman's call, the beat of a steamer's screw, and the faint swish of the waves against a keel, carried over by the west wind. Here one has entered the famed Lüneburger Heide, of which Theodor Storm wrote in his widely familiar poem entitled Abschied (Solitude):

All is so still! The heatherfield  
Bathed in the midday sun is lying;  
A sheen of rosy haze is seen  
Over its ancient landmarks flying;  
Of herb and heather rise  
The bluest summer skies.

Insects are hastening through the  
bush,  
In their gold-dotted, armored coats,  
The bees are clinging, branch by  
branch,  
Close to the heather's bell-like  
flowerets.  
The birds are winging all day long.  
The air is filled with sky-larks'  
song.

Theodor Storm was an adept at portraying quiet and stillness. He observes the sultry and mystic noon-day charm; the trembling heat waves in the distance; the secretive movements of insects in the plant growth; blue moths; faint gleams of the evening sky; the chirping of locusts; and the golden net of departing sun rays that ouch and embellish the points of the heather. For centuries this little-invaded heather field was considered an interesting wilderness. Those who beheld only a dreary waste must have been used to rolling, fertile fields and stately mountain scenery and must have happened upon the heather fields outside of blossom time, very likely in the late fall. Klaus Groth, however, the Holstein poet and prose writer, has woven many a heather-field epic into his well-beloved Plattdeutsch stories and poems of antiquity and charm, even in its dull aspect. Thus he says in the poem entitled Moorland:

The moor is brown, the heather  
brown,  
The wool-grass white as elder-  
down;  
As soft as silk, as white as snow—  
A lonely stork walks to and fro.  
The frogs through sedge and  
rushes leap,  
When all the world is still in  
sleep;  
Nor in their evening concerts fail,  
Midst pearly mists, and call of  
quail.

You hear your footsteps as you  
walk;  
A rushing sound from bush and  
stalk;  
The moorland is alive and bright,  
And seems a wonder-world at  
night.

According to Dr. Richard Linde, who has issued popular descriptive book about the Lüneburger Heide, it was Rousseau who first put the beauty of heather into literature. "His longing," writes Dr. Linde, "was for that solitude of nature that had remained free from human touch; heather became to him the symbol of this sentiment, and he made it his favorite flower. The first genuine poetry is connected with the Scottish heather country, and it was this work of Rousseau's which exerted such a deep influence upon the German classic poets. Goethe became enthusiastic about heather. 'What a world!' he has his Werther say, 'wandering through the heather or fields, blown about by the storm wind, which in steaming mists carries traditional reminiscences along the shimmering path of the moon!'

Painters as well have undertaken to make the heather fields famous. Christian Morgenstern, early in the nineteenth century, saw and reproduced their colorful charm in a canvas of which a contemporary wrote: "This picture with its gleaming beauty and harmony, with its artistic lines crossing and recrossing the wide plains, and beckoning the distance, with its animated atmosphere, and charming cloud effects astonished us, and disclosed to many a hitherto unnoticed wealth of natural beauty."

It would be unthinkable, indeed, that either poet, prose writer or painter could forbear celebrating in song, story or picture, this hardy brown shrub, which one encounters on moorland and sandy stretches, beside highways and along train roads all the way up into Jutland; which takes root in black, yellow or sandy soil, unfurls its royal colors, and blankets the landscape with beauty. E. M. C.

## Continued Sunshine

There are days now and again when the summer broods in Trafalgar Square; the flood of light from a cloudless sky gathers and grows, thickening the air; the houses enclose the beams as water is enclosed in a cup. Sideways from the white-painted walls light is reflected; upward from the roof, heated pavement in the center light and heat ascend; from the blue heaven it presses downwards. Not only from the sun—one point—but from the entire width of the visible blue the brilliant stream of light comes, enclosed between the banks of houses—all summer's glow and glory of exceeding brightness. The blue panel overhead has but a stray gleam of light, a Cupid drawn on a panel in pure white, but made indefinite by distance. The joyous swallows climb high into the illuminated air till the eye, daunted by the glow, can detect their white breasts as they turn.

Slant shadows from the western side give but a margin of contrast; the rays are reflected through them, and they are only shadows of shadows. At the edges the faint sloping lines are seen in the air, where a million notes impart a fleeting shadow to the atmosphere. A pink-painted front, the golden eagle of the great bird, golden lettering, every chance strip and speck of color is washed in the dazzling light, made clear and evident. The hands and numerals of the clock tower are distinct and legible, the white dial-plate polished; a window suddenly opened throws a flash across the square. Eastwards the air in front of the white walls quivers, heat and light reverberating visibly, and the dry flowers on the window sill burn red and yellow in the glare. Southwards green trees, far down the street, stand as it seems, almost at the foot of the chiseled tower of Parliament—chiseled in straight lines and perpendicular grooves, each of which casts a shadow into itself. Again, the corners advanced before the main wall throw shadows on it, and the hollow casements draw shadows into their cavities. Thus, in the bright light against the blue sky the lower panels itself with a dark crayon, and is built, not of stone, but of light and shadow. Flowing lines of water rise and fall from the fountains in the square, drooping like the boughs of a weeping ash, drifted, stand, as one side by an imperceptible air, and in there sprinkling the warm pavement in a sparkling shower.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Sunlight in London."



Cartmel. From an Etching by J. Knight.

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## The Three Revucas

It is a grand thing to see a woman of these highlands come along the road into the village, her coloured apron folded up towards the waist, close-kirtled, leaving her free to stride forward like a man, the short white woollen skirt swaying as she moves, her arms swinging, and probably a rake in her right hand and a bundle on her back, fastened by bands across the chest. Upright, stalwart, energetic, she is the true mother of the hillmen; sometimes she walks barefoot, her legs coloured the grand copper-bronze of her bare arms; but for longer distances she wears high boots like the men, or the twisted leather bands that are used so often in the Slovak districts.

The people above Rozsazky are mostly a fair-haired race, the women clothing themselves in white, with red and yellow embroidery on the shoulder-bands and sleeveless bodices, in contrast to the rich blues and pinks that are common in the Magyar plain. Some of the men wear veritable corselets of stiff leather, ornamented with incised and painted lines, which seem relics of the days of armour. These singular waistcoats, as we may regard them now, are loosely fitting, the neck coming through one round hole, and the arms through wide ones in the sides. Everywhere we may notice how the coat is an appendage, slung at the back as in the Hussars, and only to be worn in heavy rain. The real outer garment is the black sleeveless vest, highly embroidered, the white sleeves of the shirt, close-fitting, or bell-shaped, coming out from under it with a pretty contrast. The Slovak also wears a very wide felt hat, turned up all round at the brim, and flat in the crown; and he embroiders green knots on the front of his white wool trousers, down the thighs. The richness of his red and green embroidery on Sundays is worthy of an ancient missal. The interlacing knots and lines may have descended from old customs of body painting, and even of tattooing; but it would be unkind to press the analogy with the savage, when the results, even in the nineteenth century, add so greatly to the gaiety of nations.

The long string of hamlets now called Három Revuca, "the Three Revucas," gives one every chance of seeing the peasant, and particularly his children. The latter are fair-haired little creatures, the boys in big hats and loose white shirts and trousers, ending well above the ankle; the girls dress mainly in white also, with short bell-like sleeves and coloured aprons. The apron plays a single role simply shown like the lead of an old château. All were, of course, one-storied, and sometimes a shrine, in a little detached tower of its own, guarded the recessed doorway. Wood is usually stacked against the wall under the eaves, and the children and old people sit upon it. A log is often thus saved from dissection, and remains as a convenient seat for the family and its visitors. Every facility is given for intercourse—for gossip, if you will; I doubt if there is even a lock on the front door. These sociable little hamlets look very sweet when compared with the Venetian-blind and bell-pull civilisation of artisan life, say in Battersea and Sheffield.—From "The Gypsy Road," by GREENVILLE A. J. COLE.

MR. JOSEPH KNIGHT'S interest in the arts is deep-rooted and threefold. Not only is he a master in a well-known municipal school of art, but a collector of prints and an etcher as well. Mr. Knight has never courted publicity; etching with him is a labor of love, undertaken for the sheer delight it gives him.

That may be the reason that Mr. Knight's etchings possess that sense of intimacy, that care for attractive details, of which the above illustration is a very charming example. The scene, in itself a pleasing one, is handled with the judgment resulting from long study of graphic work, but is entirely spontaneous in its pictorial effect.

Around the old church the houses nestle, giving a feeling of restful comfort and security. A gently flowing stream adds charm and freshness to the picture. The handsome and admirably designed tree in the corner introduces an acceptable decorative feature.

## When a Senator Is Charming

He is a certain very dignified United States Senator who has offered to amuse his two smallest grandsons, while their mother and grandmother step out to pay a call. The favorite form of entertainment is the running of an electric train on a system of tracks in the sun-room near the relics of the Christmas tree. Around and around the wondrous train has gone, now entitled the Wolverine, now the Federal Express. The Senator has been brakeman, electrician, flagman, ticket-vender, and locomotive-whistle all by turns. He is beginning to be just a trifle tired of working on the railroad, and more than a trifle stiff. Consulting his watch, he finds that it is already long past the hour when his wife and daughter promised to come back.

A happy thought strikes him; a ray of hope for occupational change. He remembers that his wife did not take the latch-key with her, and will have to ring the doorbell when she comes home. "What do you say," he inquires of his grandsons, "if we all go very quietly down to the library, so that Nellie won't hear us, and hide under the piano, and when Mother and Grandmamma come in, we can jump out and surprise them, each of us making a loud noise?"

"Oh, yes!" rejoins the elder grandson, enchanted. "I will be a big brown bear, and Bobbie will be a little white dog, and, Drandpa, you be the whistle on the Federal Express." Forthwith the three conspirators go stealing like footpads down the stairs. They pull the Paisley shawl off from the end of the piano just enough so that it hangs down like a curtain; and when the doorbell rings, they scramble underneath and hide themselves among the pedals with beating hearts, in the very nick of time. "Now!" whispers the Senator, as footpads come along the hall; and they spring in unison on all fours, big bear growling, little dog barking, locomotive-whistle shrieking loud and long, all making straight for the ladies' feet. And behold, it is not Mother and Grandmamma at all, but two representatives from the League of Women Voters being shown into the library by the maid. A patriarch and a Senator is never more charming than at the precise fraction of a split second when he is suddenly ceasing to be the locomotive-whistle on the Federal Express.—FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in "The Unintentional Charm of Men."

## La vraie Nature de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

SELOON les théories communément acceptées, l'homme est supposé être une combinaison de bien et de mal, et posséder à la fois des vices et des vertus. Il n'est pas facile d'admettre que l'homme puisse jamais être parfait. Il est plutôt représenté comme une créature de lumière et d'ombres, d'habitudes d'appétits, les uns bons et les autres mauvais, qui peut à l'occasion parvenir à un état moral désirable et recommandable; mais cette notion matérielle de l'homme est si variable, si changeante, si peu sûre que nous entendons souvent cette remarque: "Je perds ma foi en la nature humaine."

Il est évident que l'humanité a besoin d'une notion plus élevée et plus vraie de l'homme. Dans le premier chapitre de la Genèse, il est déclaré que "Dieu créa l'homme à son image." Dans le second chapitre de la Genèse il est dit que "l'Éternel Dieu forma l'homme de la poussière de la terre." Lequel des deux est l'homme réel et lequel devons-nous accepter comme modèle? Pour avoir la notion juste de l'homme, nous devons avoir la notion juste de Dieu; il est donc important d'étudier ces deux versets. Dans le premier, on se sert du mot "Dieu" qui, dans l'hébreu original, est Élohim; dans le second, on emploie le terme "Éternel Dieu" qui signifie en hébreu Yehovah. Il est évident que le dernier terme indique une notion plus matérielle de la divinité que le premier.

En basant ses prémisses sur Dieu comme étant l'Esprit, et sur l'homme comme étant l'image de Dieu et par conséquent spirituel, la Science Chrétienne fait beaucoup pour aider l'humanité à acquiescer une notion juste de Dieu et de l'homme. A la page 465 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Amour, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, l'Incorporel, divin, suprême, indéfini." Elle écrit aussi (id., p. 470): "L'homme est l'expression de l'être de Dieu." En prenant ces faits comme point de départ, nous commençons à réaliser une norme différente d'après laquelle la vraie nature de l'homme peut se mesurer.

L'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'Entendement divin, doit être intelligent; étant l'image de l'Esprit, il doit être spirituel; reflétant la Vie, il doit manifester une continuité et une activité; exprimant la Vérité et l'Amour, il doit être honnête, vrai, aimant, bon, compatissant. L'homme doit exprimer ou refléter toutes les qualités, tous les attributs de Dieu, d'Entendement, d'Esprit; et il s'ensuit nécessairement qu'il ne peut rien exprimer qui soit dissemblable à Dieu. Lorsque nous commençons à penser à l'homme en ces termes, nous trouvons que la fausse image, l'homme-Adam, la contrefaçon, la notion mortelle, la combinaison de bien et de mal, de juste et de faux, s'évanouit de la conscience. Nous trouvons que les fausses idées de matière n'ont ni pouvoir ni influence sur l'homme réel.

Quand nous pensons à nous-mêmes et à notre prochain comme étant spirituels plutôt que matériels, nous comprenons comment Christ-Jésus guérissait les malades et les pécheurs. C'était l'homme parfait et spirituel de Dieu que Jésus gardait toujours dans sa conscience, et cette vraie notion détruisait les croyances mesmoriques de matière, de péché, de maladie, et guérissait les malades et les affligés. Par exemple, lorsque Jésus vit le lépreux s'approcher de lui, il l'accepta pas comme vraie l'évidence matérielle, mais il réalisa l'unique présence de l'idée parfaite de Dieu; et cette réalisation se manifesta immédiatement par la disparition de la lèpre et par un état de conscience plus élevé, révélant non seulement à celui qui avait été guéri, mais à ceux qui l'entouraient, une connaissance plus haute, meilleure et plus spirituelle de l'homme. Jésus savait que la maladie n'était pas réelle, et que par conséquent elle ne pouvait se manifester en réalité. Quand la Madeleine fut amenée devant Jésus, il ne vit pas quelque chose de réel à condamner. Il savait que l'idée de Dieu ne réchauffait pas et n'avait jamais péché; et il guérit ainsi la femme de sa croyance au péché. Cette notion de l'homme réel sert à purifier la pensée et à délivrer des douleurs et des plaisirs du sens mortel. L'homme réel n'est jamais malade, malade, déloyal, impur, mais il est toujours un avec Dieu, le bien omniprésent. Il ne peut jamais être séparé de Dieu, ni dominé ou atteint par quoi que ce soit de dissemblable à l'Esprit.

A la page 516 de Science et Santé, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La substance, la Vie, l'intelligence, la Vérité et l'Amour, qui constituent la Divinité, sont réfléchies par Sa création; et lorsque nous subordonnerons le faux témoignage des sens corporels aux faits de la Science, nous verrons partout cette vraie ressemblance et réflexion."

## Fifty Spoken

A good proverb wears a crown and defies revolution or dethronement. It walks up and down the earth an invisible knight-errant helping the needy. A man might frame and set loose a star to roll in its orbit, and yet not have done so memorable a thing before God as he who lets go a golden-rod speech to roll through the generations of time.—HENRY WARD BEECHER, in "New Star Papers."

## Promise

See, the young, the rosy Spring,  
Gives to the breeze her spangled wing;  
While virgin Graces, warm with May,  
Fling roses o'er her dewy way!  
The murmuring billows of the deep  
Have languished into silent sleep;  
And mark the flitting sea-birds lave  
Their plumes in the reflecting wave:  
While cranes from hoary winter fly  
To flutter in a kinder sky.  
Now the genial star of day  
Dissolves the murky clouds away;  
And cultured field, and winding stream,  
Are sweetly tissue by his beam.  
Now the earth prolific swells  
With leafy buds and flowery bells;  
Gleaming shoots the olive twine,  
Clusters ripe festoon the vine:  
All along the branches creeping,  
Through the velvet foliage peeping,  
Little infant fruits we see  
Nursing into luxury!

—From the Odes of Anacreon, translated about 1700 by THOMAS MOORE.

## Man's True Nature

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCORDING to commonly accepted theories, man is supposed to be a combination of good and evil, the possessor of both vices and virtues. That man could ever be perfect is not readily admitted. Rather he is pictured as a creature of light and shade, of habits and appetites, some good, some bad, who occasionally may attain a moral status that is desirable and commendable; but so variable, changeable, and undependable is this material concept of man that we often hear the remark, "I am losing faith in human nature."

It is evident that a higher and truer concept of man is needed by mankind. In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated that "God created man in his own image." In the second chapter of Genesis it is said that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." Which of these is the real man, and which are we to accept as our model? In order to have the right concept of man, we must have the right concept of God; and to this end it is of interest to study these two verses. In the first, the word "God" is used, which, in the Hebrew original, is Elohim; in the second, the term "Lord God" is used, which, in the Hebrew, is Jehovah. It is obvious that the latter term indicates a more material concept of Deity than the former.

Basing its premises on God as Spirit, and on man as God's image, therefore spiritual, Christian Science is doing much to aid mankind in gaining a right concept of both God and man. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." She also writes (ibid., p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being." With these facts as a starting point, we begin to realize a different standard by which to measure man's true nature.

Man in the likeness of God, divine Mind, must be intelligent; as the image of Spirit, he must be spiritual; reflecting Life, he must be continually and rightfully active; expressing Truth and Love, he must be honest, truthful, loving, kind, compassionate. Man must express or reflect all the

qualities or attributes of God, Mind, Spirit; and it necessarily follows that he cannot express anything unlike God. As we begin to think of man in these terms, we find that the false image, the Adam-man, the counterfeit or mortal concept, the combination of good and evil, of right and wrong, fades from consciousness. We find that the falsities of material sense have no power or influence over the real man.

When we think of ourselves and our neighbor as spiritual rather than material, we understand how Christ Jesus healed the sick and the sinning. It was God's perfect spiritual man that Jesus always held in contemplation; and this true concept broke the mesmeristic beliefs of matter, of sin and disease, and healed the sick and the sorrowful. When Jesus was approached by the leper, for instance, he did not accept the material evidence as true, but realized the presence only of God's perfect idea; and this was immediately manifested in the disappearance of the leprosy, and in the lifting of the consciousness not only of the one who was healed, but of those around him, into a higher, better, and more spiritual concept of man. Jesus knew that disease was not real, and that, therefore, it could not in reality be manifested.

When the Magdalen was brought before Jesus, he did not see as real something to condemn. He knew that God's idea was not, and never had been, a sinner; and thus he healed the woman of her belief in sin. This concept of the real man serves to purify thought and to cleanse from the pains and pleasures of mortal sense. The real man is never dishonest, diseased, faithless, impure, but is ever at-one with God, omnipresent good. He can never be separated from God, be subject to or touched by that which is unlike Spirit.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 516), "The substance, Life, Intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## Treasures of the Forest

Dew glistened in the shadows as Truth went, searching for the memories of her childhood, into the wide, silent treasure-house of the forest. At first, as if in resentful of minor impressions, she was deliberately unobservant. Her old green sunbonnet with its dear, indelible strains of blackberry, persimmon, and walnut, she drew downward until her lowered eyes could see only a semi-circle of ground, now flecked with dry grass, now bare, and this kept moving with her, like the cardboard turf about the feet of a paperdoll. . . .

It was one of those Southern March mornings when the wind, shamed into gentleness, wanders irresolute from hill to hill, or drowns with violets in the valleys. The main road, pink from its amalgamation of sand and clay, stretched out like a fallen scarf of dawn, and upon it the trees dropped leaf-shadows in olive molasses. All was motionless save where a dewy spray flouted the unceremonious leave-taking of a bird. Far off a woodpecker tapped his hollow drum.

Bending her course now from the main road into the wood, she took a little pathless path down the slope. On every side great pines stood rigidly upright in the slanting soil, their brown, scarred trunks softening to purple in the broad belt of distance. From the roof overhead a pine-burr suddenly fell, as, in old Eastern temples, a bronze bolt, or knob, is loosed, at last, from mouldering timbers.

Truth stooped for the gift, but paused before she reached it, arrested by a new odor, a new, delicious tantalizing fragrance that seemed a challenge, a call, the laughter of a hidden spirit. In an instant she had flung herself on her knees and was tearing straw and dry leaves from a heap at the edge of the nearest embankment. Her cheeks were crimson, her lips already parted for the cry of triumph. Yes, she had found it already—a great cluster of wild arbutus, waxen, with coral buds!

She knelt over, sniffing at them, taking in long, quivering breaths; then, prone on the earth, with one elbow deep in sand, began deliberately to pluck away each bit of straw. . . . Not a petal was scratched. The close, green foliage, richly fluted, and lined with thin, brown fur, was almost as wonderful as the flowers. All, it was no less than a miracle that here, from a handful of leaves, should spring a wreath of wax, enamel, and gems. . . .

Beyond the branch another hill sloped slowly and dimly upward among endless tiers of pine-pillars. Here, fell, waited on counter-currents of air, a new odor, an influence faint as yet, but irresistibly sweet, piercing, and subtle. She gave a little cry; her heart leaped, and her swift feet followed.

The yellow jasmine! She found it in a little clearing of oaks at the very top of the hill. The trees were leafless yet, but at the top of every spray grew a swollen red leaf-bud apparently on the point of bursting. Upon the ground between the trees tangled masses of vines writhed and struggled, wiry, purple stems winged at intervals with flame-points of em-

erald and silver. No blossom crests tossed on these riotous waves, but up the trunk of every tree ran green and purple spirals, which darted, aspiring, to the very tip, and there, audacious, glorious, triumphant, shouted the praises of spring from a thousand golden bugles. The echo of the call was perfume.—SIDNEY McCALL, in "Truth Dexter."

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# ANOTHER WILD OUTBURST IN STOCK MARKET

Tumultuous Trading and  
Much Profit-Taking—  
Tone Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Frenzied trading in stocks continued in today's brief session of the market, which assumed record-breaking proportions. The main price movement was upward but the advance lost some of its violence, and a number of issues fell back under an enormous volume of week-end profit-taking.

The ticker again fell hopelessly behind the market. Price movements continued to bear little relation to the day-to-day news developments, most of which, however, continued favorable.

There was still a widespread divergence of opinion regarding the significance of the small increase in Federal Reserve brokers' loans this week, but many speculators continued to buy stocks heavily on the belief that it indicated heavy investment buying. Stock exchange member bank loans early next week will be awaited with unusual interest.

Radio was again a spectacular feature, opening 2 1/2 points higher at 300, advancing to 301, breaking to 293 and then rallying to a new high record at 302. Montgomery Ward, Bethlehem Steel, Packard Motors, North American Company and National Bell Telephone.

Among the score or so issues to sell 3 to 5 points above yesterday's final quotations were May Department Stores, Kloss Shoffield Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Packard Motors, North American Company and National Bell Telephone.

Pullman, Sears Roebuck, Commonwealth Power, Greene Canoe and Copper, Mexican Seaboard, Victor Talking Machine and National Supply all sold down 2 to nearly 5 points.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 6,000,000 shares. Week-end profit-taking caused recessions in the bond market today.

While many recently active issues held their gains, Dodge Brothers, Consolidated Gas, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and others were forced down fractionally.

But the market was fairly steady with Great Northern, moving up fractionally. The foreign list was irregular, and there was little change in price of United States Government obligations.

## FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING RESTRICTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 17.—Extensive inquiry was made in the local cloth market this week, but the volume was not large as the mills refused many orders submitted by buyers who are asking price concessions. Quotations continue to hold firm.

In twills and satens, trading was moderately brisk, with the latter goods being the best sellers at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 for the 4's, and at 10 1/4 for the 4's.

Wide and narrow odds have sold in fair quantity, and there has been considerable inquiry for fancies. Curtains, goods, are being widely sought, marisettes especially.

Sales of the wide print cloths included the 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 120 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1/2, 787 1/2, 788 1/2, 789 1/2, 790 1/2, 791 1/2, 792 1/2, 793 1/2, 794 1/2, 795 1/2, 796 1/2, 797 1/2, 798 1/2, 799 1/2, 800 1/2, 801 1/2, 802 1/2, 803 1/2, 804 1/2, 805 1/2, 806 1/2, 807 1/2, 808 1/2, 809 1/2, 810 1/2, 811 1/2, 812 1/2, 813 1/2, 814 1/2, 815 1/2, 816 1/2, 817 1/2, 818 1/2, 819 1/2, 820 1/2, 821 1/2, 822 1/2, 823 1/2, 824 1/2, 825 1/2, 826 1/2, 827 1/2, 828 1/2, 829 1/2, 830 1/2, 831 1/2, 832 1/2, 833 1/2, 834 1/2, 835 1/2, 836 1/2, 837 1/2, 838 1/2, 839 1/2, 840 1/2, 841 1/2, 842 1/2, 843 1/2, 844 1/2, 845 1/2, 846 1/2, 847 1/2, 848 1/2, 849 1/2, 850 1/2, 851 1/2, 852 1/2, 853 1/2, 854 1/2, 855 1/2, 856 1/2, 857 1/2, 858 1/2, 859 1/2, 860 1/2, 861 1/2, 862 1/2, 863 1/2, 864 1/2, 865 1/2, 866 1/2, 867 1/2, 868 1/2, 869 1/2, 870 1/2, 871 1/2, 872 1/2, 873 1/2, 874 1/2, 875 1/2, 876 1/2, 877 1/2, 878 1/2, 879 1/2, 880 1/2, 881 1/2, 882 1/2, 883 1/2, 884 1/2, 885 1/2, 886 1/2, 887 1/2, 888 1/2, 889 1/2, 890 1/2, 891 1/2, 892 1/2, 893 1/2, 894 1/2, 895 1/2, 896 1/2, 897 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## Mayors of Southern Cities in Party First Over Road to Connect East Coast

### Governing Board Hears of Work Done to Carry Out Hayana Resolutions

A committee of seven patrons of the game of lawn tennis has been appointed to handle all arrangements for the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which comes to Boston for the first time on Feb. 8 and 9. The appointment was made at an executive committee meeting of the New England Lawn Tennis Association Friday night at the University Club of Boston.

The new committeemen are Chairman Richard Bishop, Harvey H. Bundy, Irving C. Wright, J. Brook Fennø Jr., Joseph W. Thurston; J. D. E. Jones, and Edward H. Bonelli.

Various subsidiary committees will be designated to handle the manifold tasks to be performed in making suitable arrangements for housing and entertaining the more than 100 delegates who will assemble here from many sections of the United States.

The annual dinner for the association delegates will be held on the night of Feb. 9 and the services of a speaker with a national reputation will be sought.

The annual meeting of the New England Lawn Tennis Association will be held Jan. 18. The next executive committee meeting of the N. E. L. T. A. is scheduled for Dec. 14, at which time arrangements of the U. S. L. T. A. meeting will be taken up.

## Princeton Opens New Structure

Engineering Building, Costing  
\$500,000, Follows Gothic

## Type of Architecture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University's new \$500,000 engineering building has just been dedicated in the presence of more than 200 engineers and natural scientists representing 38 leading technical and engineering universities, who formed the academic procession with members of the Princeton Faculty and the board of trustees at the opening of the exercises.

The building was started in 1927 and is one of the most modern and best-equipped structures of its kind in the world. While it has been in use for some time, the interior of the building has just been completed.

The building was designed by Charles Z. Klauder, director of Day & Klauder, architects of New York City. In the collegiate Gothic style of other Princeton buildings, it has designed for the Princeton campus contains three wings, in which are located classrooms, drawing rooms for each class, and laboratories. The latest apparatus has been installed in all of the laboratories and classrooms, and the building is free from all facilities in the various fields of research and experiment.

At a meeting at Princeton Inn, which followed the dedication, Carlton S. Proctor of New York City, president of the American Engineering Association, and the president of the alumni association and Dean Augustus Townbridge, of the Princeton Graduate College, said he foresaw that more and more engineers and men trained in the natural sciences would be engaged in the social activities of government and large industrial corporations."

## AMERICAN SCHOLAR MADE A CHEVALIER

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK** — Waldo G. Leland, permanent secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, has just been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, according to announcement

Mr. Leland was recently a vice-president of the International Council of Universities, a representative of the United States to the annual meeting of the International Association of Universities, and a member of the executive committee of the League of Nations. He has been a member of the staff of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution in Washington and in charge of its historical work in Paris. He was an exchange lecturer in French universities during 1923-24.

**PRINCETON EXTENDS  
WILSON COLLECTION**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**PRINCETON, N. J.—An increased** effort is now being made to complete the Princeton University Library's collection of works, biographies and portraits of Woodrow Wilson. The collection at present contains more than 500 bound volumes of documents and biographies, in addition to several valuable papers and portraits.

Begun when President Wilson  
 as president of the university, the  
 collection assumed its larger proportions  
 with his election to the  
 presidency of the United States.  
 Since he passed on, a fund has been  
 subscribed by his Princeton friends  
 to be devoted to the acquisition of  
 all things of interest for the collection.  
 Special attention has been  
 paid to amassing all of President  
 Wilson's own writings.

## NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER WINS POWER RECORD

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The United States naval aircraft carrier Lexington has captured the world's records for speed and power developed by large power-driven ships.

## Mayors of Southern Cities in Party First Over Road to Connect East Coast

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR NEWS**  
**WASHINGTON**—A motor cavalcade left the zero mileston on the Ellipse here, headed toward Jacksonville, Fla., to celebrate the opening of the South Atlantic Coastal Highway which connects all the great Atlantic ports from Maine to Keywest with a hard surfaced road.

President Coolidge received the tourists just prior to their departure.

and was photographed with them. Five cars made up the cavalcade when it left here but more were expected to join as it made its way down the southern coast. Mayors of Jacksonville, Fla., Richmond, Va., Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., were among the passengers starting from here.

The South Atlantic Coastal Highway Association was organized about

way Association was organized about seven years ago by a few men in North Carolina but expanded until the entire coastal section became awakened to the great value of the project. Brunswick, Ga., is headquarters for the association. Frank O. Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., is president. Governors of the states traversed by the road are honorary vice-presidents.

The new highway is the shortest route between the East and Jacksonville. The cavalcade, stopping often for scheduled celebrations, expected to make the trip in four days.

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## AVIATION INVESTMENT CORPORATION FORMED

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—Incorporation of the Air Investors, Inc., with an initial capital of approximately \$1,000,000 has just been announced here. The new company will invest in established aircraft manufacturing and operating companies and also will assist in the financing and management of new aeronautical enter-

The directorate of the company, it was said, will be composed of executives of several leading aviation concerns. The bankers of the company, who, together with the management, have purchased all of the company's common stock, are Myron S. Hall & Co. of New York, Potter & Stafford of Buffalo and Jackson, Storer & Co. of Boston.

**CLEVELAND AFTER SEAL STARS**  
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William G. Evans, general manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, was here Friday admittedly sounding out the management of the San Francisco Seals with the view of purchasing Sneed P. Jolley and Earl Averill, hard-hitting Seal outfielders. Jolley led the Pacific Coast League in batting and home run hitting during the season just closed, and hit .397 to lead the circuit in 1937, and Averill hit .375 up to the

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**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

PARIS—Monsieur ROUDIER, 18 bis rue Bayard (Trôcadéro) takes paying guests. Modern comforts. Splendid view. Good cooking. Moderate terms.

**POST WANTED**

BERNE, SWITZERLAND—Young Lady, experienced and reliable worker, desires position as Secretary, Librarian, or in an office. Diplômée Commercial School and 6 years experience in the same firm. Excellent references. Apply MISS VOGELI, Tavelweg 37.

**BERLIN**—Nursery Governess, experienced, well-referenced, in Germany or Germany or elsewhere: Christian Scientists preferred. Apply: SCHATZ, Berlin, Germany, Kaiser Alle 72.

**GERMANY**—Nursery Governess, German, certified, many years' experience, best references, age 28, seeks post Germany or elsewhere: Christian Scientists preferred. Apply: BRAU WEIDAUER, Gauting b. München/Bavaria, Ger., Kinderscheiter, lang. Erfahn. in Engl., beste Zeugnisse, sucht Stellung zu kleinen Kindern.

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**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**

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for Ladies*  
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by Auditor General      Vol. 1303











# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Northampton and Jerusalem**  
The church of St. Sepulchre at Northampton, said to have been founded some eight centuries ago, is one of the four round churches still remaining in England. It may have been built by the Knights Templars at the close of the eleventh century, after the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

**Kalamazoo Gazette:** The American lad who once joined the navy to see the world now joins a football team or a jazz orchestra.

**Old Tree**  
At Diósgyőr, Hungary, is a tree, a Turkish hazel, popularly believed to have been planted 550 years ago by Queen Marie (daughter of King Lajos the Great). Experts have examined the tree and established the fact that its age actually corresponds to the age of the tree recorded to have been planted by this Queen.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** One of the minor virtues is that a man sees any number of available parking places on the day he left the car in the garage.

**"Versificator Regis"**  
There seems to be no authentic record of the origin of "Poet-Laureate of England" but it is recorded that Richard Coeur de Lion had a "versificator regis," a development of the practice of earlier times, when minstrels and versifiers were part of the retinue of the King.

**Detroit Free Press:** The girls of the gay nineties who, in the slang of the day, "took the cake," also knew how to bake one.

**Transcontinental Trip**  
What is regarded as the first journey across the continent of North America was made by Alexander Mackenzie, from Fort Chipewyan across the Rocky Mountains. He, with nine companions, reached the Pacific coast on July 21, 1792.

**Humorist:** "Eggs are far nicer if they are boiled gently," says a writer. Kindness always pays.

**Rubber Plants**  
It is now known that there are more than 200 plants in the world which produce rubber.

**Los Angeles Times:** We are all in favor of sound money, if it makes the right kind of sound.

**China**  
The territory of China occupies an area about one-third larger than continental United States.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What country is changing its alphabet?—*Magazine Feature*..... 10
2. For whom was Herbert Hoover named?—*News Section*..... 10
3. What is the modern version of the motto: "In time of peace prepare for war"?—*Editorial Notes*..... 10
4. What noted British weekly is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary?—*Editorial*..... 10
5. What led W. D. Boyce to found the Boy Scout movement in America?—*Educational Page*..... 10
6. What besides charity can well begin at home?—*Sayings*..... 10
7. What is the root meaning of "adore"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
8. Of what poet is it said that "He is as New England as Burns is Scotch"?—*The Home Forum*..... 10
9. What unusual animal was a guest at a meeting of the London Zoological Society?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
10. What is the high school enrollment in the United States?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

### Witness

One may be a witness of an event, or for a cause, or may bear witness to a happening. To witness is either to see, as to observe, or to make a declaration, as to testify.

It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *witnes*, to see or know, so that whether used personally or impersonally it keeps close to its origin. A witness must see or know, otherwise his evidence cannot be credited. A witness is also expected to be able to show some sign or token as proof.

To witness is to see and know with the mind as well as with the eye. We accept wit-ness on the first syllable. Sound I as in it, e as in mess.

"To this end was I born, and for this cause came I unto the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."—John 18:37.

**Note:** Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

**James Tannah:** "If you have ever worn a uniform, you recall the feeling that you definitely belong to Uncle Sam, and that he is some Uncle!"

**Marion Talley:** "I want a house with a yard and a garden all around it, a house with an attic and a cellar; life in an apartment house is only life in layers!"

**Arthur Ponsonby:** "Everyone knows that what matters about a hat is not its shape, its material or its newness, but the way you wear it."

**Sir Charles Higham:** "Don't worry about envy and jealousy; it is only those who can ignore them who move on."

**Andre de Fouquieres:** "Schools for good manners are a crying need; but they should be coeducational."

## A Thought for Today

THE fountain of content must spring up in the mind.—Selected

## The Children's Corner

### Sunset Stories

#### The Captain of the Petit Blanc

JEAN and Anais were a little Breton boy and girl, brother and sister, who lived with their mother, Mme. Seignur, in the tiny village of Trequier on the west coast of Brittany.

Their house was of gray granite, built strongly to withstand all storms, and the rooms inside were large, particularly the kitchen, which had a big open fireplace at one end where there was a fire always burning. Over this fire a great cauldron of soup continuously bubbled. And the children's mother, at supper-time, would say to Jean and Anais: "Come now, mes enfants, put your crêpes in your bowls and bring them to the fire so that I may fill them with soup."

Then the children would take two china bowls of the table, and after placing a crêpe (a flat cake made of buckwheat) in the bottom of each, and would hold them out for Madame to pour in the good, hot soup.

How very good it was! And how it warmed them up, so that even on the coldest nights, they would go up to their beds in the attic as warm as could be.

Now, Jean had a great friend in old Pierre Legron, the boat-builder at Trequier. Pierre hammered away all day long at the boats on his slips, but even so, he always had time to say a cheery word or two to Jean, when he passed that way to school. Old Pierre knew of Jean's desire to be a captain, and one day he said to him: "Well, Jean, my son, if you want to be captain of a boat, you must first know all about one, and there is nothing like building a boat to get to know the ins and outs of it."

This made Jean very thoughtful, and he said at length, "Couldn't I build a boat, too?"

"Eh bien, eh bien," replied old Pierre, shaking his head. "Perhaps if you come along to me tomorrow after school, I might have found by then some pieces of wood and some tools for you to start with."

Next day, under the supervision of old Pierre, Jean started to build his boat. How he worked at it, and how careful he was about every detail for his boat, though only a very little one, had to be true and graceful and above all, seaworthy!

At last, after weeks of hard work, the little craft was finished—a sailing ship, all complete with masts and sails that were dazzling white. Jean named her "Le Petit Blanc," and painted the name on her bows.

"Now we must see if she is seaworthy," said old Pierre. So he and

Jean went to where the blue waters of the Bay of Trequier washed on to a pebbly beach, and Jean launched his little boat upon the waters.

Yes, she was built well, for there she sailed on the blue sea, the light breeze filling her sails and speeding her along quickly.

"Ma mère, ma mère," Jean called. "Anais, Anais," come and see my boat. Now I really am a captain, for I have a boat of my own."

Madame Seignur and Anais both came running out of their house, and they were lost in admiration of the Petit Blanc when they saw it floating on the blue waters of the bay. "It is a fine boat," said Jean's mother proudly, "and now, in truth, I have two sailors in the family."

Anais clasped her hands and said: "Now I really can call you Monsieur le Capitaine—the captain of the Petit Blanc. Good-day, Monsieur le Capitaine, how is the weather at present?"

Jean wrinkled up his brows and gazed at the cloudless sky. "All fair, all fair," he replied with weighty nautical knowledge.

So that is how Jean came to be known as the captain of the Petit Blanc, and when anyone in the village of Trequier addresses him laughingly as Monsieur le Capitaine, he always salutes and responds in true nautical fashion.



Yes, She Was Built Well, for There She Sailed on the Blue Sea.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I decided to make another attempt to get acquainted with our new postman.

It was cold and rainy and just the day, I thought, that he would appreciate a little company.

So when he came by I followed him.

Well, we got along nicely and he was just beginning to notice me when I, without thinking, suddenly gave myself a good shaking and jumping by the way, he said, "Hey there! I must have given him a good shower!"

Anyway, I said to myself, "A rainy day isn't such a good day to get acquainted with him after all," and I decided to wait for better weather and start all over again.

## In Lighter Vein

### Was Useful

Lady (to friend at the art exhibition): "Oh, if only I could meet the man who painted that picture." Flattered Artist (standing by): "Allow me to introduce myself, madam." Lady: "How charming—could you tell me the name of your model's dressmaker?"—*Pearson's Weekly*.

**No Accommodations**  
"I'd like to take this chrysanthemum home," sighed the young thing to her boy friend, "but you know I've moved into a small apartment."—*Debut News*.



**The Burro:** "Well, and what might you be?" The Second-Hand Car: "An automobile. And you?" The Burro: "A horse."

**Hatching It Out**  
Washer Woman (to lady of the house): "We won't be long without electric light, now, mum; I've just seen the men fixing the incubators on the poles."

**So It Is**  
Professor: "What is the commonest conductor for electricity?" Student: "Why—er—er—Professor: "Quite right."—*Pearson's Weekly* (London).

**On Board Ship**  
Film Star: "Would you believe it! They offered me \$500,000 to stay in America." Fellow Passenger: "Who offered? America or England?"

**Rejoinder**  
Porter: "Did yo' miss dat train, sah?" Traveler: "No! I didn't like to see it around, so I chased it out of the yard."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

**One Thing Needful**  
"I suppose White is what you would call a 'bright young man.'" "Yes, but he could do with a little polish."

**Long, Long Ago**  
"Walter, what did I order?" "Ham and eggs, sir." "Why, so I did. Let me compliment you on your memory."

**Just That**  
"Don't you love to see the sunset?" said the gushing guest. "Yes! It makes me think about through work," replied the farmer.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Not Marooned

A Grand Junction, Colo., CERTAIN railroad schedule is occasionally interrupted on account of washouts, and the trains are held over at one of the way stations. The travelers used to wander aimlessly around town or remain in the cars.

One citizen, a woman, undertook to stop some of the derogatory remarks she heard about "the hot town" and "poor road" by doing something for the travelers. She accordingly arranged with several of her friends to give the use of their cars, and off they all went and gave these marooned people a half-hour's drive. Back they came and took others until nearly everyone who cared to had enjoyed a trip around the country.

So successful was this venture that several times since this has been repeated, being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

## The Big Brother

A CONTRIBUTION from Mrs. A. C. G. Springfield, Mass., states that during a colorful parade a tiny Negro boy stood on the tips of his toes, trying in vain to get a glimpse through the mass of grown people lining the sidewalk. Just then a well-dressed man turned and seeing the little chap's plight, stooped and quietly swung him to his shoulder, where he remained until the last float in the long procession had passed. The smilingly putting the boy on the sidewalk, he disappeared into the crowd, quite unaware that his kindly deed had been noticed.

## Official Service

FIRE broke out recently in a cinema in a densely populated section of Damascus, relates a correspondent from Jerusalem. There was seeming danger to women and children, as well as to property, including the citadel where ammunition is stored. M. Henri Ponsot, French High Commissioner from Beirut, himself rushed to the scene with his officers and the Army Brigades which he had ordered out. The High Commissioner, disregarding his own safety, worked vigorously, and his courage and anxious concern for the welfare of the people have met with many eulogies.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Peace and More Cruisers

ALL over the world Armistice Day produced an enormous output of oratory, eulogistic of world-wide and enduring peace. And yet from all over the world came reports of increasing armaments, and even the President of the United States, for reasons entirely good and sufficient, coupled with his advocacy of peace a word of counsel as to the necessity of additional naval equipment. This seems a strange and paradoxical situation. And yet it is susceptible of simple and logical explanation. No nation nor any group of nations can break down in a moment, or in a year, or perhaps in a decade, that reliance upon force as the only means of supporting national rights which has existed since men first formed themselves into nations. And even the conception of peace to be maintained by means of the Kellogg multimillion treaty, or through the operation of the League of Nations, is incomprehensible to the average man unless there be somewhere some force of an armed military or naval character to enforce that peace upon unwilling peoples.

It is futile to attempt at once to overthrow this ingrained conviction of mankind by arguments, however rhetorical, however earnest, however deeply based upon the fundamental doctrine of good will to all men. The world must proceed slowly, and it is proceeding. The Kellogg treaty, which many described as merely a gesture, would have been impossible of execution a quarter of a century ago. Although it has always been the practice of statesmen and of diplomats to talk of peace and of respect for the rights and convictions of other nations, even though at the very moment they are secretly plotting aggressive war, there has been no time in the history of the world when the advocacy of peace by the masses of the people, through their innumerable means of self-expression, has been so world-wide. The louder this chorus, the more constantly this note is sounded from pulpits and platforms, on the stage and in the columns of the press, the more certain will be the overthrow of Mars.

In this world-wide conviction lies the assured futility of the maneuvers of certain extreme militarists, the error of those who believe that in great navies or heavy battalions is the path to international harmony. Their devices are for the moment only in the history of the world. However essential they may be for the protection of national entities and the preservation of peace, the growing conviction that they stand as relics of barbarism will in time sweep them away. There is more advantage to be gained by pressing a progressive program for giving effect to the basic theory of the treaty for the renunciation of war than there is from opposing what may appear to be a justifiable extension of naval or land armaments. The Kellogg treaty, once ratified, must be immediately followed by the establishment of a tribunal, or the acceptance of some existing tribunal, to which causes of international dissension may be referred with the certainty that its decision will be accepted by a majority of the nations. When that end is attained it is justifiably hoped that additional armed force, afloat or ashore, will be unnecessary to enforce upon the few possible recalcitrant governments the decisions of an international court of justice in which all have the equal right to participate.

### Canada and the Newsprint Industry

THE increasing demand in the United States for newsprint has stimulated Canada's output enormously in recent years. Supply is, indeed, tending to run ahead of demand, perhaps eventually at Canada's expense. There are vast timber resources and an abundance of water power in the Dominion, but the more accessible timber is being consumed at a rate in excess of annual growth.

According to an estimate of the royal commission on pulpwood in 1924, the available forests of spruce, balsam and hemlock equaled 426,000,000 cords. The average rate of annual depletion is very nearly 17,000,000 cords. It takes forty years or more to grow such trees for cutting. It would be nearer the capacity of available Canadian forests to allow only 10,000,000 cords to be consumed annually. One serious problem is that far more is wasted by forest fires and other destructive mediums than is consumed by industry.

In addition to spruce, balsam and hemlock, there are less valuable reserves of jack pine and poplar, and, including the forests at present regarded as inaccessible, Canada's total stand of pulpwood species is estimated at about 1,400,000,000 cords. Enterprising manufacturers of newsprint are extending the margin of Canadian settlement far into the north. The source of newsprint supply for some United States dailies is along the banks of rivers that flow into Hudson Bay. Around one paper mill in northern Ontario, equipped to turn out 500 tons of newsprint daily, a model town has been built for the mill workers; the new town has a population of about 5000, most of whom obtain employment through the paper industry.

So long as Canada's newsprint supply expansion is reasonably related to demand, without at

the same time seriously depleting the forest reserves, it may be regarded as profitable industrial progress. Since 1926, Canada has exceeded any other country in the output of newsprint. Last year Canadian mills produced 2,086,949 tons, as compared with 1,485,495 tons in the United States. With still more new mills opening up, and the productive capacity of existing mills being increased, there has been a notable decline in the price of newsprint within recent weeks. In some instances, where paper cost \$60 a ton in the earlier months of this year, orders are reported to have been placed recently at \$52 or even less a ton. As the estimated cost of production under favorable conditions is said to be about \$53 a ton, Canada may, perhaps, find it desirable to ease up in the cutting of valuable timber.

### The Reparations Opportunity

THE reparations problem which so disturbed Europe after the war and was satisfactorily settled for five years by the Dawes Commission is once more to the fore. France, Germany and Great Britain agreed last September at Geneva that a committee of experts should be appointed to consider whether any final solution could be found acceptable to all, and discussion about the composition and powers of this committee is now proceeding. One of the questions is what relation, if any, the United States will have to this committee.

The fundamentals of the new reparations problem are not difficult to grasp. The Dawes Commission solved the problem for five years by providing for a sliding scale of payments to be made by Germany, rising from a small sum in 1924 to about \$600,000,000 in 1929 and subsequent years. The Dawes Commission also arranged that a financial agent of the creditors should be appointed with an office in Berlin to supervise the finances of the German Reich, to receive payments on reparations account in marks and to transfer them to the beneficiaries. This agent has been an American, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert.

The reparations liabilities have reached their maximum, and under the Dawes plan no date is set for the termination of these payments. Germany is very anxious to have her maximum liability fixed and the foreign tutelage ended. But she is convinced, as most foreign financiers and economists are convinced, that she cannot undertake to pay in the currencies of her creditors anything like the \$600,000,000 a year for which she is liable and also meet her liabilities for interest and sinking fund on the private loans she has lately contracted, mostly in the United States. But if her liabilities are to be scaled down, who is to suffer the loss? That is the real issue.

France says that she will make no further financial sacrifices, for she has already suffered more from the war than any other power. She demands that she shall receive from Germany a sum sufficient to pay for the restoration of her devastated districts, and also to cover her debts to the United States and Great Britain. She also, however, wants a considerable advance in cash in order to enable her to meet certain commercial liabilities to the United States which mature next year.

Great Britain stands by the Balfour note. She says that she has renounced all debts owed to her by her allies, but insists on receiving in reparations from Germany or repayment by her allied debtors the full amount that she has to pay to the United States during the next seventy years. She will only relieve Germany or her own former allies in proportion as she is relieved by the United States. The United States stands by her debt settlements. She says that reparations and inter-ally debts have nothing to do with one another, that she has reduced her claims on her allies to what she thinks they can pay, and that she will make no further reduction. Surely this is an opportunity for constructive statesmanship.

### Close Companions

GOVERNOR SMITH'S association with the Democratic presidential campaign ought to place him in a good position to assess the results of the election. He has experienced victory four times for the Governorship of New York State, and now he has seen both New York State and the Nation vote against him. What is the reason? Through columns of the New York World the Governor attributes his defeat to two major causes, "first, to contentment of prosperity; second, to prohibition."

While the Republican Party has never claimed to be the only instrument of the prosperity which the United States is now enjoying, it is quite understandable that the American people should not desire to alter the economic policies of the Government when their success is so apparent. It is Governor Smith's second reason which is the more significant, for therein the leader of the anti-prohibition forces of the Nation publicly recognizes that it was his opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment which was one of the two principal factors in the overwhelming decision against him. From the Governor's own interpretation, "Prosperity and Prohibition" were conclusively supported by the electoral votes of forty states and the popular votes of 20,000,000 citizens. Prosperity and prohibition are, indeed, close companions in America.

### Labor Becomes Capitalist

AMERICAN industry in its dynamic progress during the last quarter century has already established many new physical and social values. In this rapid march there is just beginning to be apparent a new development which reaches to the very roots of what is considered the fundamental relationship between Capital and Labor.

This is the growth of employee-ownership of business. It has just been strikingly exemplified with the sale of the Graybar Electric Company to the officers and employees of the company. The action places employee management upon a new peak in the United States. A concern with an annual business of \$75,000,000, rated as the largest distributor of electrical supplies in the world, thus passes under complete con-

trol of the workers whose names appear upon its payrolls.

The Graybar Company has been a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, which, in turn, is controlled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Its sale to the employees was arranged as a part of the latter concern's program of divorcing itself from all activities not directly connected with the telephone business.

That the telephone company should have selected this way of making the Graybar Company independent is not surprising in view of its previous sponsorship of employee ownership of its own stock. Since 1921 a total of 57,000 of the company's 330,000 employees have purchased more than \$86,000,000 worth of its stock under direct and partial payment schemes.

The marked development of employee stock ownership has come during the last ten years, although the first case on record dates back to 1893. In that year the officers and employees of the Illinois Central Railroad petitioned for permission to purchase the company's stock on easy terms. At present, according to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board, more than 1,000,000 employees throughout the country own more than \$1,000,000,000 of the stock in companies in which they are employed.

This trend cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the fabric of industry. The workers' desire for a voice in the direction of the businesses in which they are employed is being met in a manner which was not contemplated by the older economists. It is entirely possible that employee ownership is laying a part of the foundation of a new industrial order in which the theoretical gap between the entrepreneur and the worker will have disappeared.

### An Aesthetic Witenagemot

AUDIENCES for the second, rather than the first, appearance of aspiring musicians are to be provided by the Schubert Memorial, which has opened offices in New York and has got its plans for the present season going. Listeners whose commendation is supposed to count, will be assembled in New York, to begin with, and in other cities of the United States later, and they will be asked to give attention to the performance of young artists whose careers are fairly begun but whose names still remain obscure.

Under auspices of the memorial, an aesthetic witenagemot, a parliament of appreciation, will meet for a couple of sessions in Carnegie Hall, to determine how certain studio and conservatory graduates who have safely passed the test of debut shall be graded; or, more broadly, to pronounce which of them have tone that is worth people's time and which of them possess temperament, as well, that is fair exchange for people's tender.

Now the Schubert Memorial seems to be a typical modern organization, having charter members, founder members, sustaining members, and subscribing members, classified according to a scale of fees; and having for its officials men and women much known to letterhead fame, principals and figurants in the great pantomime of musical publicity. One institution goes and another comes. Yesterday, a period of history closed with the dissolution of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Today, another opens with the incorporation of the Schubert Memorial, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, president.

Of great importance is this design for encouragement, or rather measurement, of singers and players already initiated to the platform though not established there. Significantly, the question is to be settled by American opinion and in an American concert room. Protestingly, for that matter, judgment passed by the two special audiences, in December and in January, is to suffice for the fixing of a vocalist's, a violinist's or a pianist's reputation permanently. European acclaim, by plain reading of a Memorial prospectus lately issued, is to be rendered hereafter unnecessary.

Many a society for artistic reform is launched for little other apparent purpose than to set the banners of publicity again flying. But the officers, directors and advisers of the Schubert Memorial doubtless have better intent. In any case, they have stated the conditions of an important problem. The advancement of the musical cause in the community depends on nothing so much as responsible listening. Musicians want hearers who applaud not from outer recommendation but from inner conviction.

### Random Ramblings

In emphasizing one of the advantages of his South American trip as permitting him to absent himself from the Nation and thereby be freed from the masses of interviews with self-seeking politicians, Mr. Hoover should not overlook the possibility of a political slaw.

"Outside of traffic," says Will Rogers, "there is nothing that has held this country back as much as committees." Obviously, if the wheels of progress are to be kept turning, the appointing of committees for traffic relief should be carefully avoided.

A baker in the United States is searching the skies for something that lies at his feet. He seeks a better covering for the "hot dog" than the conventional roll. What better could he possibly find than a hungry small boy?

Of late it has become something of a problem to the proof reader of women's fashion pages to determine whether the new word is a misprint or merely the name of a new color.

Statistics on a current motion picture intended to emphasize the magnitude of the production list 28,000 sticks of grease paint. To insure realism?

Although the United States is a republic with a democratic form of government, the democracy seems to have preferred the Republican form.

Having carried Maryland in the presidential election, the Maryland is now going to carry President-elect Hoover to South America.

Nothing like a mix-up in the air to cause a storm of protest.

Woodman, spare that Christmas tree!

### "Cure by Abstinence"

The following statement by Horace D. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, former President of the United States, was published in the form of a letter to the New York Times as an argument that private citizens in the United States can make an end of bootlegging and bribery.

I SHOULD like to take up the present situation in regard to the liquor laws and ask a question or two. These questions concern the proper attitude and conduct of every American citizen, and especially of every great leader of public opinion.

You and I are on different sides of the fence. I take it for granted that you do not agree with me in thinking that the financial profit of the country from its prohibition policy is equal to several billions a year, or that there has been a great reduction of the total amount of drinking of alcoholic beverages in the country. I take it that you do not agree that there has been a vast improvement in all of those classes of society with which our social workers have to do, the classes for which Jane Addams speaks with such authority.

On the other hand, you probably do agree that there is an enormous amount of corruption, involving the police and detective systems, the political machines of our cities, magistrates' courts and officials of various kinds. Moreover, you agree that till this liquor question is settled, at least as far as the methods of dealing with it are concerned, no other subject before the public, however important it may be, can receive the calm and wise consideration which it deserves. The liquor question will cross party lines and confuse every debate and make it impossible to interpret rightly a popular vote.

Now comes my question, a hypothetical one: Suppose, for the sake of argument, we consider it settled that prohibition is the fixed national policy for all the future; that the amendment is a permanent part of the Constitution and that the Volstead Act can never be amended except in the direction of greater efficiency. Please keep the hypothesis steadily in mind. I have found that this is very difficult for a wet. Remember that on this hypothesis there is no escape from any evil through repeal or modification. You may shatter the hypothesis later, but let us proceed upon it now. If that is the case, do you think that the small amount of personal liberty involved in the right to drink justifies a drinker in a practice which directly contributes to the bribery fund, is the whole basis of the corruption we are considering, keeps the whole question alive and makes it destructive of all healthy political life? If that is your opinion, are you not more fanatical on personal liberty than any long-haired Kansan ever was on the liquor question?

If I am right, ought we not to concentrate our attention on the drinker? Ought not every drinker of alcoholic liquor to abstain—and still more, ought not a great engine of public opinion like the New York Times to preach such abstinence day in and day out? Influence upon and education of the drinker offer absolutely the only way out. It has been well said it takes two to make a bootlegger. The drinker has the remedy absolutely in his hands. If he does not pay the dollar for the drink, the bootlegger has no appeal and the half-dollar or more does not serve as a bribe.

We sometimes see a defense of moderate drinking. I am not in the least fanatical about drinking as such. But I am fanatical, if that is the word, about bribery, even moderate bribery.

Of course drinking and the consequent bribery would be just as bad even if the prohibition policy were temporary. Some, however, who go further afield for reasons for what they wish to do, preach drinking and buying from bootleggers for the very purpose of breaking down the law and thus forcing a change. On the hypothesis I have proposed this excuse entirely disappears.

Of course, this last election was not a referendum, though enthusiastic dries proclaim it as such. All we can say is that no political party or candidate is likely to try the experiment which Smith and Raskob tried this time. That is a great gain. The nearest to a referendum we can ever get is the election of members of Congress. Each house has steadily grown drier with every election. In the Senate just elected there will be eighty dries and sixteen wets—83.3 per cent. In the new House the proportion of dries is 75 per cent. This beats all previous records. We must remember, too, that a large proportion of these dries were elected over dry opponents. Now, if this goes on ten years more and the two houses are, say, 80 and 90 per cent dry, will the wet newspapers still refrain from preaching the abstinence that offers the only

cure? Will they still preach doctrines which cannot budge the prohibition policy, but which inevitably promote drinking, bootlegging and bribery?

These Congressional majorities are merely a part of a revolution in public sentiment that has been going on in this country for over a hundred years. You and I may not like it, but, in steering our course as good citizens, we should be fools to ignore it. The change from our present condition to complete abstinence would not be as great as that from 1828 to 1928. We are not going back.

And it is now a world movement. The number of prohibitionists in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia grows apace. The setbacks which come are like those that have come in some states in this country, and nowhere does the fight against alcohol show the slightest sign of abating. Mussolini drastically cut down the number of taverns and the hours during which they might be open, one of his reasons being that in this way he could prevent the oncoming of prohibition. Even in France there are stirrings. England drinks only a fraction of the hard liquor she drank in 1910, and the bootleggers complain that they are getting prohibition through taxation. The youth movement throughout Germany is strongly against alcohol.

Let us remember that the dry majority in this country would be more enormous still if the question were one of the repeal of the amendment. And yet nothing else can possibly help the situation. With the amendment, standing, all modifications of the law are quite futile as far as bootlegging and bribery are concerned.

Of course talk about nullification is merely silly. Can you nullify the corruption? Governor Smith and his wet friends have gone as far toward nullifying the amendment and the Volstead Act in New York as possible. Have you abolished the corruption? Has not every policeman the power to enforce the Volstead Act? Can a man start a speakeasy without squaring the police? While the law stands we must observe it or contribute to this corruption.

As I have said, it is nothing but blindness to the facts that makes the wets think of repeal or modification. It is they who have become the fanatics. It is they who can see nothing in proper proportion. They see the things in the wettest of the wet section and especially in the smart set, and they cannot realize what a very small proportion of this great country this set represents. They see the dry majorities roll steadily up over a large part of the country, and they cannot take in the fact that hundreds of thousands of practical people are voting dry because they see the results and are pleased with them.

Of course the Constitution is ruined. But the poor old thing has been ruined so often that it is used to it. It was ruined when Jefferson first found out the power of the federal courts. It was ruined when Josiah Quincy found that we were going to admit Louisiana. It has been ruined at various periods ever since. I do not see what we can do except worry along with the old instrument till President Butler recovers his sense of humor.

One would not make this appeal to a man whose motto is "Let the country go to the devil, I am going to have my drink." But we need not consider him. He generally has no moral courage, and in time will fall into line. Lack of moral courage is at the back of a great deal of this social drinking that goes on now. But there are hundreds of thousands of men the country over who without fuss have changed their habits in this respect.

You must choose one of two alternatives. You must go on justifying and encouraging the man who makes bribery necessary, or you must preach an abstinence against which the bootlegger and the briber have no defense, an abstinence which cuts at the very root of all the evils complained of in connection with prohibition, an abstinence which will double all of the benefits which are credited to that policy. I have indicated that this abstinence will some day be universal. The process of making it so we can lengthen or shorten, thereby increasing or diminishing the corruption and demoralization through which we must travel. Of course it is a long process, but there is no other way out. There is no other way in harmony with the trend of modern civilization.

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### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS GRATIFICATION is expressed by the Protestants of France for the restitution by the Municipal Council and Roman Catholic church of Varrains of its stone "Tables of the Law" to the Protestant church at Saumur. This stone plaque belonged to the church at Saumur in 1601 and was removed when the church was destroyed following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Saumur is a flourishing center, seat of a university; it was a Protestant stronghold until this revocation, when the Huguenots were expelled. On the stone are engraved the Ten Commandments and a summary of the Sermon on the Mount. The former owner of the "Tables," who had presented them to the Roman Catholic church at Varrains, had to give his consent. In his reply he stated he was "very happy to associate himself, after a lapse of 200 years, with this gesture of reparation for a committed injustice."

A campaign has been instituted to increase the number of those studying German in France. Figures issued by educational bodies indicate a marked decline in the interest shown here in German since the war. This was, perhaps, comprehensible enough in the period immediately following the close of hostilities; but it is time, the savants declare, to put an end to this feeling of dislike for a language. Before the war English and German were most studied, whereas today, while English is still most popular, Spanish has taken the place of German generally as a second choice of a foreign tongue. The fact that such a campaign should be begun is a sign of the times and one more evidence of the unmistakable progress which is being made in bringing closer together the French and German peoples.

Here is a book which has just appeared and which one imagines would bear translation in several languages. It treats the provincial cookery of France under the title of "Les Plats Régionaux de France." The author is Austin de Croze and the publisher Editions Montaigne. In Normandy and Picardy, in Languedoc and Alsace, are delectable dishes prepared in mysterious ways hitherto practiced generally only by the chefs of those parts. Now the secrets are thrown open to all. So individual are the styles of provincial cooking that you will find in Paris among the best restaurants those which are devoted entirely to the preparation of the famous dishes of their respective regions. As a result of this book, France should more than ever be able to justify its reputation as the home of fine cooking, where cooking is an art.

Events in the East may be shaped at some future time because of what is happening at the moment. There are in Paris two boys who, when their studies are finished, will return to govern countries—or await their turn to govern them. These are Bao Dai, the young Emperor of Annam, and Si Hidraya Hulla, Crown Prince of Afghanistan. These formative years are often the age of deep impressions, and one cannot doubt that this French education will always be gratefully remembered by Bao Dai and Si Hidraya Hulla. Annam is in French Indo-China,

so that it was natural in seeking European training that His Majesty Bao Dai would come to Paris. On the other hand, it is worth observing that the heir to the Afghan throne is studying here, as is also the son of the Afghan Premier, and, incidentally, it might be remarked that one of the two secondary schools of higher education in Afghanistan is French.

The Minister of Fine Arts has drawn up a report in which one statement is especially striking. The suggestion is put forward that, as far as at least as the Oriental department is concerned, government first should be expended on fresh excavations rather than on making new purchases through dealers. The opinion prevails with the head of this department that the Government would in the end spend less money for new acquisitions, while at the same time the useful work of making fresh discoveries would be continued. In another part of the report the zeal of the officials is remarked in recovering furniture from historical chateaux for the state. In this connection it is to be noted that the furniture, which was once in the Grand Trianon, and which had become scattered over the country, has now for the most part been found and brought together.

One of the most unusual congresses ever held in this hospitable capital was that of cooks. Thirty-six foreign societies of cooks were represented here, and twenty-five French societies. To many it will be a surprise to know that such a number existed, but no one will question the propriety of choosing Paris as the seat of this first international meeting of cooks. It was agreed that contact among different countries should be maintained and that the fine art of cooking should be kept on a plane above national prejudices. A code of good and honorable cooking did exist, and it must be supported. Experts talked on the mysteries of delectable dishes and recipes were exchanged, so it might not be unwarranted to assume that the famous remark will no longer hold good of England being a land of many meats and one sauce and France a country of one meat and many sauces.

Some amusement has been caused by a group of Frenchmen taking the problem of how to save time so seriously that they have prepared a bill for Parliament limiting to five letters all family names and the number of Christian names to two. This has led to some persons wondering how far these men would get in convincing, for example, such a circle as the parents of the St. Cyr cadets of the need of the law. St. Cyr is the West Point, or Sandhurst, of France. Most of the old aristocratic families of France at some time have a son there. A list of those who have just "passed in" has been made public and, while relatively few have double family names, most of the boys carry three Christian names. Many have four and some have five. It is an old custom in France against which, it is thought, the argument would little prevail that the contraction of all names in France would lead to the saving of time and millions of France a year in typists' salaries and paper.